ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,062—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
†* SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	12th May.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3990	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3990	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3990	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moulet	27th "
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; SUTLEJ, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	11th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 8th, 1894.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	November 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1894. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 17th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"HEAD LINE."

THE New Twin Screw Steamer S. S. "TORR HEAD," 3,867 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, or DUNKIRK on or about the 25th May.

Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers in large well ventilated Deck Cabins. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

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78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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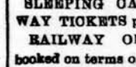
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.



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Deformity Instruments, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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FOR NATIVE UNDER-GRADUATES.
IN FAILING HEALTH,
VIGOUR, APPETITE, SLEEP.
VIROL.
A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION,
OFFERS A COMPLETE RESTORATIVE.

IT will promote and sustain mental power and produce permanent physical vigour. It is both a Medicine and a Dietetic, an alterative and a builder. It can be taken with relish. The body weight should be taken at intervals of a week.

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456	Do. do. unmounted, thicker.	"	1 0	1 2
456	Do. do. mounted.	"	3 2	3 8
100	Do. Smooth Surface, 39½" by 28½"	Per Sheet	0 9	0 10
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102	Do. do. mounted, 42" wide.	Per yard	3 2	3 8
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"THE OLD STILL."

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STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

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PILE & Co.'s
"APOLLO"
SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
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H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

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(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught .....per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ..... "	3 0
Alpha (very mild) ..... "	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

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Rothschilds .....per box of	25	Rs. 12 8
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Reg. Reina ..... "	25	" 7 8
Trabucos ..... "	25	" 3 4
Caliope ..... "	50	" 6 0
Damas ..... "	100	" 10 0
Romeo Y Julietta ..... "	50	" 5 8
Hidalgas ..... "	100	" 10 0
* Coras ..... "	25	" 5 0
Carolina ..... "	100	" 8 0
Delice .....per packet of	20	" 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild .....per lb.	3 0
" "Golden Medium," Medium ..... "	2 8
" "Cavendish, Strong" ..... "	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

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(Own registered brand).

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Stanley Cigars, No. 1 .....per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 ..... " "	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size ..... " "	3 0

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H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

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WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for..... Rs. 16-8.

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FOR MAY, 1894.
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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Six months ended 31st December, 1893, at the Rate of Rupees Fifty per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, to Shareholders whose Names stand on the Register of Shares on the 7th instant.

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents,
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IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
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Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
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BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES
"PYRAMID" MIXTURE ; MILD
"GOOD MIXTURE" do. ; MEDIUM FULL.
"GOLDEN BLOCK" do. ; FULL.
"RIFLE" do.
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.
VIRGINIA SHAG.
LATAKIA.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice,
SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE : 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN CYRIL FRANCIS, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, who died at Deolali, on the 4th of May, 1894, should prefer their claims within one month from this date, to the President, Committee of Adjustment, after which no claims will be received ; and all persons owing money to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the President, Committee of Adjustment, within the same period.

H. D. ROSSETER, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Deolali, 7th May, 1894.

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Serge, white, lining	„	46,600
Flannel, grey, 54"	„	13,500
Canvas staving	„	6,000
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	„	49,600
„ grey 36" M. T.	„	7,700

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„ Cavalry Grey	„	620
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Cotton, grey, 36" M. T.	„	10,500
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A. C. TOKER, Col.,
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Alipur, the 6th April, 1894.

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In JUNE, to TWELVE EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to Boys who on June 18th are over 12 and under 14. Also to one DURAND SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £54. It is limited in the first instance to the Sons of an Officer who was in the service of the late E. India Company, or of an Officer in H. M. Army who has in any way attached himself permanently to the Military Service of Her Majesty in the East Indies.
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	99
Commercial &	5,000	100	100		155 to 160
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	30	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	325
	720	50	150	7½	240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	16	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	45
Bevar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,215
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	280	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khan ji Bhai Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. c	170
Orion al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thresher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.	Yearly	Rs.			
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	390
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	20	302½
Commercial	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press				Nil	
Manfg.	400	250			105
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manekpura Cotton Ginning & P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
S. ad and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,80
Sind	400	1,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	372	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,030
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	900	1,300	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3'0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	285
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	4,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		765
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	4?	660
Howard & d Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	940
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250	2	117½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000		000	35	305
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandelwal	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	770
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,572
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	0	115½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,600	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Tulsi Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	55
Venkhunker Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	39-4	
China Leaf	"	38-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	39-2	"
Do. do. new	"	39-5	"
Australia do.	"	39-8	"
Bombay do.	"	39-4	"
English Sovereigns	"	15-5	
Do. Dracos	"	15-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	39	
Do. 17½ do.	"	99	
Chinese Dollars	"	70-8	Nominal.
Austrian do.	"	39-8	
Do.	"	31	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Al-fresco Dance, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel. Magic Floral Bower, Borse Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri entered the dock on Wednesday; the steamer Picton left it on Wednesday, and the steamers La Seyne and Nairung yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Thisbe and Bungaree left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,457, of these 418 were new admissions consisting of 171 males, 113 females, and 134 children. The average daily attendance was 58·28.

A TONEY CAPSIZED.—At 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a toney, while under sail, near the police hulk, capsized with a crew of three men, owing to high sea and heavy winds. The crew and toney were picked up by the guard jolly boat of the hulk and taken ashore safely.

THE GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We are pleased to announce that the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company has opened a branch in Bombay at 57, Esplanade Road. This old-established Scotch office has now been doing a first-class business for the last fifty-six years. The company is very wealthy, and as its terms and rates are exceedingly favourable, we are sure it will secure a large amount of support. The secretary is Mr. W. R. Rae, who already represents the well-known London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

March	The Prince Imperial..G. Van Eyken.
Overture	Zanetta .....Auber.
Valse	Gypsies .....A. G. Crowe.
Polka	Bon Jour .....Enos Andrew.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl .....Sidney Jones.
Valse	Sweet Briar .....C. Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Calif of Bagdad .....Boeldieu.
Euphonium Solo	Adieu Marie .....Stephen Adams.
Valse	Becits D'Amour .....Waldteufel.
Brasilian Dance	Habanera .....D'Ores.
Fantasia	Swedish Melodies .....Dunkler.
Polka	Iris .....Farrell.

THE POONA ENTERTAINMENT CLUB.—A correspondent writes :—This club gave an entertainment last week at the Soldiers' Institute, under the kind patronage of H.H. Adilkhan Mohobatkhan, Prince of Junaghad. The club consists mostly of the pupils of the Poona High School; and it was very kind of the Prince that he lent a helping hand to the members. The piece selected for performance was Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," and it may be said to the credit of the actors that they played their parts satisfactorily, owing very largely to the exertions of Mr. Syed Abdul Gaffar Kaderi, who was then Persian Teacher in the Poona High School and who has since been transferred to Sholapur.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of April, 1894. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line Down	1½	D143200
Lavender ,, Up	1	E975988
Rs. 10 Prizes.	**As.**	**Nos.**
Yellow Line Down	2	C491599
,, ,, ,,	2	C490947
Green ,, Up	1½	C718800
Yellow ,, Down	1½	C690001
Green ,, ,,	1½	C691771
Special ,, Up	1½	C613101
,, ,, ,,	1½	C607659
Green ,, ,,	2	H115677
,, ,, ,,	1	H079871
,, ,, ,,	1	H045969
Yellow ,, ,,	1	G675150
Green ,, Down	1	G582983
Brown 3 ,, ,,	1	A231565
Special ,, ,,	½	D542699
Red ,, ,,	½	C267730

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following temporary promotions have been made in the Bombay Police Force, on account of Mr. J. Crummey, the Senior Superintendent, having proceeded on three months' privilege leave :—Mr. T. G. Sweeney to be the Senior Superintendent, first grade ; Inspector Nolan to be the acting Superintendent second grade; Inspector Butterfield to be first grade Inspector ; Inspector Wilson to be second grade Inspector ; fourth grade Inspector Saunderson to be third grade Inspector ; and first grade Constable Mynn to be third grade, or fourth grade Inspector. In consequence of the retirement of the second class Inspector Mr. T. D. Chislett, on the 24th ultimo, the following substantive appointments have been made in the Bombay Police Force, with effect from that date :—Inspector George from third grade Inspector to that of the second grade ; Inspector Wilson from fourth grade Inspector to that of the third grade ; Constable Flemming from first grade Constable to that of the fourth grade Inspector ; Constable Mynn from second grade to that of the first grade, and Constable Gannon from third grade to that of the second grade.

BATHING FATALITIES.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue regarding the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Ebrahim Shaik Hoosein, aged ten years. On Wednesday last the deceased in company with another lad was bathing on the west side of the Baboola Tank, when Ebrahim went beyond his depth and was accidentally drowned. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.—Another bathing fatality took place on Wednesday last, in Walkeshwar Tank, resulting in the death of a carpenter, named Bujjis Shivram, aged twenty-five years, residing at Khetwady 6th Lane. It appears that on Wednesday last the deceased, accompanied by two fellow-carpenters, named Vithoo and Heeroo, went to bathe in the above tank, and while his two companions were bathing near the steps, the deceased went half-way between the steps and the post in the centre, when he began to struggle. One of his companions raised an alarm, but before they could render him any assistance, the deceased sank and never rose to the surface of the water. The police dragged the tank, but could not discover the body until yesterday morning, when it was identified by the father, who is also a carpenter. Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the tank, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

HOW CATTLE ARE FED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, charged Balla Nursinga, a gowlie, with feeding or allowing to be fed his cattle, (eleven buffaloes, 4 cows, and 4 calves) with stable refuse, contrary to Section 384 of the Bombay Municipal Act. Captain W. Cahusac of the 21st Bombay Infantry, deposed that on the 12th March last in consequence of certain information received he called the accused and warned him not to feed his cattle on stable refuse. About ten days later he again warned him. He was then getting milk from the accused. He brought a diseased cow on the 21st ultimo and witness refused to take any more milk from him. He sent witness for his milk-bill. On the 2nd instant he saw the accused place stable litter near the stable window. He next saw the accused come out with a rope, tie up the stuff and take it to a grove of trees about a hundred yards from witness' house. He had about fifteen cows and buffaloes there. He put the stuff before them and the animals ate the stable litter. Witness then called a servant and told him to fetch a sample of the stuff he had taken there. He brought about a basket full of it which he produced in court. The matter was then reported to the police. A native ghorawallah was next examined, who said that he was carrying away dirty litter and horse dung when the accused stopped him and asked him to give it to him to feed his cows and buffaloes. He took it from his hands and promised to pay the ghorawallah four annas a month, if he gave him stable litter. The accused in explanation said that he did not feed his cattle with stable litter. The witnesses who gave evidence were the sahib's servants. He had sued the sahib and that was why he charged him like that. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Hari Mhad Patel, late Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Dahivli, taluka Karjat in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Alex. McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman, in submitting the directors' report, which has already been published in our columns, observed that the year's results had been very good. They were able to distribute Rs. 35,684 this year. This included the small balance carried last year. He was sorry to say that only a very few bad debts had been recovered. The low exchange very much effected their purchases at home. They still continued to do satisfactory business, and the results were as good as those obtained last year. It was fortunate that they had been able to declare a dividend of ten per cent. even in these bad times. He then proposed the adoption of the report, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. J. J. Marsland proposed that a dividend of eleven, instead of the ten per cent. mentioned in the report, should be declared.

Mr. F. Fischer was not in favour of Mr. Marsland's proposal. He did not deem it wise to declare a larger dividend than the ten per cent. recommended by the directors. He explained the reasons which necessitated the distribution of ten per cent., and said that the company should be in possession of large funds.

After the explanation Mr. Marsland withdrew his proposition, and it was agreed that a dividend of ten per cent. be paid on each share.

Mr. F. L. McAfee was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 300, and Mr. P. Walshe was re-elected a director.

Mr. Marsland then proposed that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,700 be placed at the disposal of the directors to be distributed as bonus to the servants of the company as might be recommended by Mr. Marcks.

Mr. Breslaeur moved an amendment to the effect that the amount should be reduced to Rs. 1,200, and this was carried by a majority.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and directors for the able management of the affairs of the company.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vijbhookhandass Atmaram in the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was unanimously approved and adopted :—

"Your directors beg to submit to you their report on the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1893, together with the audited statements of accounts for the same period. The mill was started afresh for work, from 5th June last, with a few spindles, the old engines, and a temporary gearing, the new engines and permanent gearing being not ready. On the 15th November last, the mill began to work with new engines and permanent gearing, and has been since going on satisfactorily. From the statements of accounts, it will be seen that the results for the brief period that the mill worked during the year show a net profit of Rs. 11,723-0-3, which, with the balance of Rs. 37,167-9-4 carried forward from last year's accounts, make up a total of Rs. 48,890-9-7.

"Your directors have resolved that, under present circumstances, the amount available for division should be carried forward to the profit and loss account. The mill and its contents, inclusive of stores and stock, is insured for Rs. 14,75,500. Two of your directors, Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdass, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election."

The same directors were re-elected. Mr. R. K. Kothawall and Mansookhlal Maganlal were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks was accorded to the agents and directors of the company for managing the company's affairs in a satisfactory manner. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Hindu and Mahomedan Joint Relief Fund, which was obtained for the purpose of relieving the sufferers in the recent riots in Bombay was held yesterday evening, at the residence of Mr. Vurjeewandass Madhavdass. Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass presided, and there were also present :—Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Tribhovandass Vurjivandass, Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, Suleman Abdul Vahed, Luxmidass Khimjee, Fazulbhai M. Chinoy, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, &c.

The chairman, in explaining the reason for convening the meeting, said that they had to adopt the report prepared by the secretaries, pass the accounts, and to decide the best way in which to dispose of the balance of the fund, which the secretaries had in their hands.

Mr. Tribhovandass Vurjivandass then read the following report :—

We the secretaries of the Hindu and Mahomedan Joint Relief Fund Committee, beg to place before you this evening a short report of the working of the committee while giving relief to the sufferers during the past unfortunate riots in August last. The committee appointed for giving relief first commenced their work on the 25th October, 1893, there were in all 12 meetings held at Madhavbag. There were 1,100 applications received in all. Such applicants as were found deserving by the committee were given relief according to certain basis fixed by the committee. There were innumerable difficulties in the way of finding out the relatives of the persons killed, who were really entitled to relief, but with the assistance rendered to the committee by our worthy Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, and in his absence by Mr. Brewin and other police officers that the work of the committee was rendered more easy than was anticipated, and we take this opportunity for thanking them for their kind assistance at great personal inconvenience. The committee also gave relief to people who had not sent in their applications, but the committee on being satisfied as to their distressed circumstances they accorded them relief. Later on when the committee found out that most of the applicants coming before them were not deserving they resolved it unnecessary to proceed with the work. They prepared a statement showing the receipt and amounts spent, from which it will be observed that there is still a balance of Rs. 9,100 to the credit of the fund in the Bank of Bombay, and it remains now with you, gentlemen, how to utilise it, and pass a resolution accordingly.

The report and the accounts were passed and thanks were tendered to the secretaries for the great trouble they had taken in the matter. It was resolved that the balance of Rs. 9,100-14 less Rs. 100 for a particular case of relief and less any amount that might be due for expenses or charges on account of this fund, be applied towards any good object for the general benefit of the people of Bombay, the same to be decided by a committee composed of six gentlemen representing both the communities.

It was also resolved that the balance at the credit of the fund be invested in four per cent. Government promissory notes in the names of Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Tribhowandass Vurjivundass, Futtehally Shaik Ahmed, N. G. Chandavarker, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and Ghellabhai Haridass, and they were authorised to deal with the Government securities and hand over the proceeds for the above object.

The best thanks of subscribers to the fund were also tendered to Mr. Vincent and Mr. Brewin as also to other police officers who assisted in the relief work.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association the final races for yacht and ships' boats will take place on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Entries for yacht and close at noon to-day and for ships' boats at noon on the day of the race. Course No. 5 reversed, thrice round, will be sailed.

TWO LARGE firms of cloth merchants have lately failed in Delhi, and more, it is believed, will very soon follow their example, unless the rate of exchange considerably improves. The present ruinous rate is having so deplorable an effect, that the piece goods' merchants in the station experience great difficulties in having their drafts either accepted or retired by the drawees. Some dealers are forced to allow their goods to remain in the godowns of the agents they deal with for months before they can arrange about releasing them. Some refuse to accept what they have indented for, because they happen to be packed in red cardboard boxes instead of the green ones they came in the year previous. Others demand allowances on such paltry objections that they almost run the risk of being kicked out of the office.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy Ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GURBAT ALISHA WALAD SHAHBUDIN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the late Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana at Alibaug, who, on the 17th ult., convicted the accused of causing grievous hurt to his wife by cutting her nose without grave and sudden provocation.

The medical evidence, and the appearance of the woman Halima in Court, the Sessions Judge said, shewed there could be no doubt as to the injury to her nose, or that the scar left would be a permanent disfigurement. As the severed part was left hanging by a slip of skin, medical skill had been able to restore it; but a deep scar remained. Halima said that her husband went out with her before daylight on the 3rd March; that on the way back, he made her sit down, and asked her to take an oath of faithfulness to him: that she refused, alleging there was no occasion for it; and that he then threw her over, and cut her nose with a knife which he drew from his waist. The knife and handkerchief before the Court were found on the spot; the other two garments were removed from accused's body by the police, and the Chemical Analyser's report showed that there was mammalian blood on all of them. The accused had made three statements. In the first he admitted having cut his wife's nose, alleging that he was provoked by her saying that he was dead to her, and she was her own mistress and would do what she liked. In the second, he again admitted having cut his wife's nose, but alleged that it was an accident, and that he only intended to threaten her. In the Sessions Court, he altogether denied having injured his wife, and alleged that one Madar had bribed all round to get him punished, including both the magistrates. The Sessions Judge had no doubt that this last story was entirely false. It was also clear that the cutting was not accidental. The knife was a somewhat blunt chopper, and deliberate force must have been used to make it cut the nose as it did. There could be no doubt that the accused did cut his wife's nose. His taking the knife with him shewed that his act was deliberate and premeditated. He started the subject of her infidelity, and no provocation she might have given him by her answer could therefore be said to have been sudden. It was a pure chance that the woman had not lost her nose altogether. The scar that was left would be permanent. The brutality of the accused's intention was enhanced by the fact, that his wife was not only with child, but on the eve of delivery. The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their Lordships, on a review of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

MURDER OF A BOY AT KIRKEE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GUNGA KOM MARUTI.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who on the 10th April last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. The accused pleaded guilty, alleging that she was an inhabitant of Kirkee, that there was another woman named Vitha, also residing at Kirkee, who had a minor son aged four years; and that on one occasion, while she was going to the river to wash clothes, the boy followed her. When she saw him, she took him up and carried him upon her hips. The boy had ornaments upon his person. As her husband had abused her vehemently at home, she was in a rage and was much excited and confused in mind, and was going to the river to wash clothes. But when she somewhat returned to her senses, she saw the boy following her, and took him up and carried him to the river. While she was engaged in washing, she added in her confession, she became exceedingly wild, and in that state the boy accidentally got a push from her and fell into the water. The water being very deep, and she being confused in mind, she did not rescue the boy. Had she been in her senses, she would have rescued him. The fact that she removed the ornaments from the person of the boy before he fell into the water happened owing to her being in a wild and confused state of mind. The Sessions Judge, on the woman's own plea, found her guilty of murder in causing the death of the boy Sadashiv. The prisoner was a yong woman and had recently become a mother. She had her young babe at her breast, and in consideration of all the facts, the Sessions Judge sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their Lordships on a consideration of the case, rejected the appeal.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

INPERATRIX VS. BASSIA BIN UDANDAPPA.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Vasudeva Jnaneshwar Sanjivan, Judge at Bijapur, who, on the 17th March last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with having, on the 13th November last, caused the death of his wife Shetti at Ankalji in the Bijapur taluka, by stabbing her with a knife with intent to cause her death. The deceased was a Mang girl, aged about fourteen years, and was married to the accused. On information received, the patel of the village went to a stream in the afternoon of the 13th November, and found the deceased's corpse lying in the bed of the stream with marks of severe violence, indicating that she must have been murdered; and the accused was lying not far from her with a severe wound on his belly. Both the accused and the corpse were taken to the village where they were kept in two different buildings. The theory for the prosecution was that, although the deceased attained her puberty about a year ago, she did not care to leave her parent's house and go and live with her husband. This was a source of some disappointment to the accused; and when he met her that noon at the stream, where she had gone with her sisters, he spoke to her on the subject, when she sternly refused to live with him, and threatened to marry another. His feelings were greatly excited, and he at once stabbed her with a knife which was then in his procession; and when he found that she was dead, he stabbed himself with the knife, so that he might not live after her. The accused denied this theory, and explained his injuries by alleging that, while he was going to his field that noon, he was suddenly overtaken by somebody whom he could not make out, was suddenly covered with a kumblee, and severe injuries were then inflicted upon him. The Sessions Judge thought there were some extenuating circumstances in the case; and he found the accused guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships saw no cause to interfere and rejected the appeal.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A YOUTH.

IMPERATRIX VS. BEHECHAR HARI AND THREE OTHERS.

The four accused were convicted by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of murdsr and were sentenced each to transportation for life. Mr. Starling, with Mr. Gunpat S. Rao, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused were charged with the murder of Daya Mulchand, a boy, who had his throat cut from ear to ear. The evidence showed that the second accused, Mathur Shama, held the deceased, and the first accused drawing back the boys head, passed a knife across the throat, and killed him. As three of the witnesses were going to Dholka on business on the day of the murder, they met the second and fourth accused and had some conversation with them. The road from Dholka to Kaloli passes through the village of Santhal, which is situate on the west bank of the river Sabarmatti. Close to the river there is a babul plantation, and in a pit in this plantation the four accused had hidden themselves, and when the travellers mentioned above came up, the accused called on them to stop. Fear, however, fell upon the travellers, and two, who were on horseback, fled in a northerly direction pursued by two of the men who were armed with sickles fastened to short bamboos. The boy Daya, abandoned by his comrades, attempted to escape, along the road, but was pursued and seized by the second accused, who caught him and held him, while the first accused cut; his throat with a knife, which was a cubit in length. The two men on horseback turned off and crossed the river, and their pursuers returned and joined the other two accused, and all the four stripped the deceased's body of the ornaments which were on it. The four accused then went off. Two of the witnesses made a report to the police, and the boy's body was taken to the village of Kaloli. The accused had been seen by other witnesses going towards the scene of the tragedy. The jury unanimously found all the accused guilty, but recommended them to mercy. The Sessions Judge sentenced them each to transportation for life in consequence of the recommendation to mercy, which was based on the youth of the first and second accused, who were acting more or less under compulsion, and the fact that the third and fourth took no active part in the act of killing.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. And will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

TACT *VS.* TALENT.

TALENT is something, but not everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave, and respectable. Tact is all that, and more too. It is not a seventh sense, but it is the life of all the five—it is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the l

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF PADOW CULLIAN PERSAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (Lakdi Bunder), by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, High Court, in re Khimjee Vurrudhman and other insolvents.—One padow Cullian Persad, No. 2150, of 147 candies or 261 tons burthen, in the state now lying at Lakdi Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 11, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dhana Bunder, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by order of Mr. Mooljee Purdhan, and on account and risk of Haridas Bhimjee—

74 bales each 1,600 yards, 50-inch, 10 oz., Hessian cloth.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. S. Thacker and Co, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made complete suits of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by special Madrasee carpenters under their own supervision, China and Japanese curiosities, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 four seated open carriage in good order.
2 nearly new safety bicycles, balls-bearing throughout, complete with lamp, tool bag, bell, &c., in perfect order.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet to ride.
1 iron grey C.B. horse, 14-3, 4 years old, broken to saddle and harness, no vice, very temperate, splendid jumper.
1 bay Arab pony, 12-2, 6 off, plays polo, and broken to harness.
1 bay Arab pony, 14-1, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different native dealers, going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c., &c. The horses are now on view.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by "Wimbridge," very plated wares, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Richard Lipp and Sohn," very handsome Kaga and Satsuma flower vases, fancy glass table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and water colours in gilt frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate marble clocks, &c., the property of E. B. CARROLL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 11, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWROJEE HILL 1ST STREET, OR DOONGRY 2ND STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Gosamini Shri Mahaluxmivahooji, wife of Maharaj Shri Brijrajji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Eliazer Essoobjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgagee, dated the 7th day of December, 1892, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Doongry 2nd street, Nowrojee Hill, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of the fazundar, Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett, on the west by a public street, called Nowrojee Hill 1st Street or Doongry 2nd Street, on the North by sweepers' passage and by the house of Narayen Dhunjee, and on the south by the house of Rukhmajee Raghowjee, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3396, and street Nos. 163-165, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to the Elphinstone College Building near the Bandstands the property of Lt.-Col W. Osborn, R. E., consisting of camp furniture, engineering books, strong-built Barreilly cart, one powerful grey Arab and one Australian horse, harness, Swiss cottage and Bechoba tents, rowtees and necessary tents, nearly new Winchester rifle, with kit, etc.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhai, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome black and teak wood dining, drawing, and bed room furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of W. W. WELLIS, Esq., and another Gentleman.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

2 hydrometers and 2 balances.
657 bundles Swedish nail rods, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16 by 3-16.
1171 " " hoop iron, ½, ¾, 1¼ by 1-16.
202 " each ½ cwt, hoop iron, ¾ by W G 20 Brand F M and Co.
222 " " " ¾ by W G 20 "Brand Goldmohur,"

An invoice of superior bentwood chairs.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 iron hand-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offerred.

SALE OF 30 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED DIAGONAL MUSLIN.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the consignee, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gurdial Paliram, Delhi—

D 1881—1 case 139 pieces 27-28" by 1,791¼ yards, white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2182-5—4 cases 390 pieces each 10 yards by 27-28" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2186-8—3 cases each 150 pices each 10 yards by 40-41" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2189-90—2 cases each 100 pieces each 10 yards by 53-54" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
1926—1 case 200 pieces 27-28" by 3,347½ yards white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2283—1 case 150 pieces each 10 yards by 40-41" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2050—1 case 150 pieces 10 yards by 35-36" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2084-89—6 cases each 200 pieces each 10 yards by 27-28" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2113-2—2 cases 150 pieces each 10 yards by 35-36" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2114-15—2 cases each 150 pieces each 10 yards by 40-41" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2123-24—2 cases each 200 pieces each 10 yards by 27-28" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2125-27—3 cases each 150 pieces each 10 yards by 35-36" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2128-29—2 cases each 100 pieces each 10 yards by 53-54" white embroidered diagonal muslin.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERY IN TEMKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khutree Bhugwan Veerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Begumbai widow of Muneeer Meer Kassum bin Meer Alibhai, and Abdool Lutiff bin Moonsheer Meer Kassum, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 14th March, 1891, and in the indenture of further charge, dated 22nd December, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government fground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Temkar Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1191, New No. 3355, old survey No. 2-2323 and newsurvey No. 3776, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 11 and street 87-88 and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage, on the west by the said Temkar Street, on the north by the house of Syed Hoosein Kallianker, and on the south by the house of Oomersilly Serang, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co., Tailors, closing their business, consisting of woollen, cashmere, tweed, cheviot, diagonal coating, broad cloth, Scotch tweed, serge, cricketting and gymkhana flannel, gauze, flannel, silk and wool flannel, shirt flannel, cotton checks, corduroy, cotton and woollen socks, neckties, shirts, braces, collars, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, steal trunks, fixtures, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 11, 1894.

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MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty)	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

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HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

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Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

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There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, £1. 8s per year, including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols unchanged at 100 3-8; but Indian Sterling Loan ¼ per cent. lower, at 109. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 13-16 per cent. lower, at £54¼. £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England, making an influx of £650,000 this week. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was put down ¼ to 1⅛ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 3/8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz., to 28 15-16d.; and in New York the metal was half a cent per oz. cheaper, at 63 5/8 cents, with demand exchange on London unaltered.

At the biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 1½ lakh of Bills was allotted to Bombay, at 1s. 1 1-16d.; and 58¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers at the same price, between the three Presidencies, Bombay getting 34 lakhs, Calcutta 20¼ lakhs, and Madras 4¼ lakhs, this rate showing a decline of 5-32d. fom the regular allotment price last Wednesday, and 7-32d. from that of the extra sales made on that day and thereafter. Yesterday 3 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers were placed at 1s. 1 1/8d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0 13-16d.

French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·17.

Linseed was quoted at 37¼s. per 416 lbs., at which business was done, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. All spot prices were unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 13-16d. for May-June deliveries, and 3⅝d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 7¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but August Futures were 23 points lower, at 7·31 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 4,000 bales; and this season's figures now show the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	4,000	3,000	7,000
Four days' do. ...	17,000	20,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept., 1893 ...	5,697,000	4,754,000	6,785,000

A further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in our local Cotton market has brought out export buyers, and a considerable business, mainly for shippers' account has been done, the feeling having remained steady. Of the total purchases of 3,050 bales, exporters have taken 2,400 bales, consisting of 500 Broach, at Rs. 216/27; 400 each of Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 202; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 180-2; 300 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 186; and Westerns (for July delivery) at Rs. 187; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 190; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 184; Compta Ginned at Rs. 199; and Bengal, at Rs. 155; while the Mills have bought 650 bales, say 250 Virumgaum (old) at Rs. 181¼-85; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 173; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT continues in but small request by shippers, tone of the market remaining quiet, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS.—This market has become firm to-day and a large export business has transpired. The price of *Linseed* has advanced 1 anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-0; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,337 bales.
Wheat	22,699 cwts.
Linseed	34,215 "
Rapeseed	26,985 "
Gingelly	1,587 "
Poppyseed	5,176 "
Groundnuts	10,501 "
Castorseed	3,100 "
Rice	12,301 "

FREIGHTS.—Quotations are maintained in this market, but there is rather more tonnage offering at last rates.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1/8d. for 3 months' sight Credits; but the latter being again scarce, and a steady demand setting in for Bank remittance, both ready and forward, both from the Bazar and the Banks, and Calcutta rates also being quoted weaker, rates here again began to recede, and closed flat as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 0 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 15-16d. "
Do, 3 months' sight	1s. 0 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-16d. "
Francs do.	1·37½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER also opened weak at 102 5/8 for Fours for Money, and 102 11-16 for Account, and early business was looked for the settlement at 102 11-16 to ¾; but the feeling continuing weak rates receded 3-16 per cent., closing, however, 102 9-16 and 102 5/8 in the two positions, respectively. 100¼, nominal, has remained the rate for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are neglected, and no change in quotations, on any line, has taken place to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius 8 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.
Amoor route interrupted between Kraskojarsk and Irkoutsk.
With effect from Thursday the 10th May and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rupees three and annas twelve via Suez and Teheran, five annas less via Turkey; two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom no change.

FORRIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	1	5 p.m.	13	29
Teheran	10	12	27 p.m.	...	20
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	41	...	1
" Madras	..	29	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	596	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks..	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,874	2,85,934	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	14,58,679	30,60,783	66,922	45,13,884
Decrease for the week				Rs. 18,755
Increase to date				" 48,789

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DHOND.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—May 8, at Dhond, of cholera, Sarah, beloved wife of John Williams, Guard, G. I. P. Railway, aged 41 years 9 months. Deeply regretted. (Madras papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DE BRETT—April 28, at Mall House, Naini Tal, the wife of E A DeBrett, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SANPIN—May 5, at Ranigange, Cord Line, E I Ry, of cholera, Ray Sanpine, aged 11 years, 10 months, and 9 days, son of E Sanpin, Indigo Planter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

THOSE portions of the recently-issued Administration Report for the North-West Provinces and Oudh which are mainly of an ethnographic character, should afford to Mrs. Besant and those who think with her no little satisfaction, for they show that Western progress and Western civilization have there leavened the lump of Eastern practices and Eastern notions less, perhaps, than in any other part of her Majesty's Indian Empire. To begin with the ratio of Christians to the population is only one in twelve hundred. If the Native States of Rampur and Tehri be included, the total population of the Provinces is not far short of forty-six and three-quarter millions. The population of the British districts closely corresponds to that of the German Empire, the area being, however, only half as much or somewhat less than that of the Austrian Provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or that of Italy. Slightly over eighty-six per cent. of the people are Hindus, and more than thirteen per cent. Muhammadans; decimal eighteen per cent. are Jains, and the odd fraction of a decimal is left for Christians and unclassified races. The census revealed the fact that during the decennial period the population had increased upwards of six per cent. Examination of the age statistics, however, indicates that the practice of concealing the existence of females was resorted to, and the Census Superintendent estimates that the female population was understated by 1,273,570 individuals. If these figures are correct, their addition to the returns brings up the total population of the Provinces to forty-eight million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand persons. A close watch has to be kept by the authorities to prevent infanticide, and villages where the vital statistics give room for suspicion are "proclaimed." Thanks to these measures, and, let us hope, to a gradual spread of the Western notions that Mrs. Besant considers so baneful, the crime of infanticide seems to be decreasing everywhere "except," says the report, "in Etah and a few of the neighbouring districts." Taking the whole of the North-Western Provinces the number of boys in proclaimed villages to 100 girls of six years of age and under was 147 at the end of the year, as against 157 at the conclusion of the previous year. The percentage of girl deaths under one year to female births fell from 26·38 to 24·55. In regard to crime generally it is pleasing to note that there was a decrease, due to better seasons and in some degree to more vigorous measures against bad characters. Fair success was attained in dealing with murder, culpable homicide, kidnapping, and rape; but dacoity, robbery, and poisoning were not so well detected. The decrease of crime had the effect of rendering less necessary the taking of security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour. Punitive police were quartered in ten lawless villages or tracts. Several notorious dacoits were captured during the year and their gangs broken up. The sentences inflicted, however, were lenient in many instances: for what reason is not apparent from the report. Villagers showed a bold front to their lawless aggressors and were the means in one or two instances of getting them arrested. In view of a very general belief as to the potency of dhatura-poisoning, it is interesting to note that in only three out of eighteen reported cases of professional poisoning was dhatura administered with fatal results.

In the North-West the problem of unequal distribution of population is more pressing than in any other part of India. The fifty-one districts or divisions into which the Provinces are divided vary enormously in regard to the density of population. Benares takes the lead with the vast number of 913·7 per square mile. Jamnapur comes next with 816, and the figures gradually decrease to 57·9, the number for the mountainous Tehri-Garhwai State. Comparing these figures with those of European countries, it is seen that the density in many, even of the more exclusively agricultural districts, is so great as to be exceeded in Europe only in small areas in which a large proportion of the population live by commerce or manufactures. For rural populations the figures cannot be approached in any part of Europe, and they put even the crowded Celestial Empire in the shade. In fact, China has an incidence lower than any district except those in the Himalayas, whilst the rich and highly cultivated country of Java has a density of population all over no greater than that of an average district of the North-West Provinces. In England political economists mourn over the increasing tendency to leave the peaceful pursuits of country life and to flood the labour market in towns; in India the reverse is the case. Thus, in the North-West only eleven per cent. of the population live in towns, while eighty-nine per cent. live in rural villages. In some of the districts, notably in Oudh, the urban population is not more than five per cent. During the last decade the increase in town population was only 2·9 per cent. against a general increase of 6·34 on the whole population. In every district one or two small towns favourably situated with regard to the railways have shown a considerable increase, but the great majority of the urban places have either declined or stood still. The reasons for this decay of towns are not far to seek. The cotton-weaving, formerly carried on by urban inhabitants, has almost fallen into desuetude owing to improved methods of manufacture; old trade marts have lost their importance in consequence of isolation from the railway; and last but not least there has been a general migration of the labouring classes from the small towns, in which cash payments for labour have been slow to rise in proportion to the rise in the price of food-grains. The "steady and sustained" increment in the cost of food stuffs was largely brought about by a succession of wet seasons. To the same cause variations in the rural populations can be traced. There has naturally been a tendency to decrease in districts where failure of harvests or injury to public health was induced by excessive moisture, and there has been a correspondingly rapid rate of increase in those tracts in which a high rainfall was advantageous and amongst those classes to whom high prices are beneficial. Besides all this, there has been that ever-present cause of variation in the population of respective areas—the movement from the more congested districts into those still available for cultivation. It is interesting to note that out of every ten thousand inhabitants of the Provinces, no less than 6,165 are dependent for a livelihood on agriculture. The emigration figures show that while the North-West Provinces and Oudh furnished no less than eighty-one per cent. of the natives leaving India for other lands, the registration shows a very considerable decline. No matter how congested a province may be, it is hard to persuade the peasant that his salvation lies in emigration—he prefers semi-starvation in his native land to exile from it. He thinks it better to endure the ills he has than to fly to those he knows not of.

Education has advanced it is true, but in this as in most other respects the Provinces are a long way behind the rest of India. When the census was taken out of every ten thousand males 615 only were "literate or learning," whilst of females the proportion was only twenty-one. The whole number of the native population literate in English is only 24,038 males and 1,218 females. It seems that no caste has more than one woman in a hundred with even a rudimentary education, whilst amongst the low castes over ninety-nine per cent. of the men are unable to read or write. The number of children receiving primary education is going down, while the population is going up. The report attributes a part of the decline to the closing of useless schools, and the prevention of the return of fictitious attendances, although it rather inconsistently remarks that a revival was anticipated "on the adoption of these very necessary and salutary measures." As this revival has not manifested itself, the conclusion is arrived at that "whatever the intentions of Government may be, the people of the Provinces are attracted by that kind of education which will qualify them for superior employment, while they are comparatively indifferent to the more elementary accomplishments which might be expected to be of use to them in the transactions of private life." We are surprised to find in an official record a remark like this, which is manifestly an *argumentum ad absurdum*. To the large mass of the people, however anxious they might be to obtain an education calculated to "qualify them for superior employment" two insuperable barriers would confront them—their caste and their poverty—whilst that small proportion of the people who are more fortunately situated in these respects, could not enter upon a course of a "higher education," if they were "indifferent to the more elementary accomplishments"—a phrase by which reading and writing are described. The question is one of degree, and it goes without the saying that these "accomplishments" are indispensible preliminaries to an education qualifying for "superior employment." In speaking of the development of the higher education, the report is careful to explain that the increase observable there is not due "to one-sided efforts on the part of the Department of Public Instruction to encourage this stage of study at the expense of others," this statement being proved by the fact that virtually the whole of the increased expenditure on University and middle education has been met by an increase in the fee-income. One feature of the year from an educational point of view was the experiment of an industrial school at Lucknow. There was no lack of applications for admission, but it remains to be seen whether the finished product will be a useful member of society and command a market for his services. Admission is restricted to the sons and near relatives of artizans, and most of the school hours are spent in the workshops and drawing classes. We trust the experiment will be successful. In recent years technical education has made rapid strides in England, and if only a fair modicum of success attends its development in India, much will be done in the way of providing employment for a surplus population.

MR. H. G. KEENE, writing from Brussels to a contemporary, gives a pithy account of an address delivered before the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium by Comte Goblet d'Alviella on the Russian approach to India. Comte Goblet visited India twenty years ago, though there are few here now who will remember him, and has ever since taken an interest in the country. He is not an idle babbler, and though we may not agree with him on all points, and fail to see so far into the future, we must credit him with having uttered words of warning which should not be lost on those on whom the maintenance of the Empire depends. Of the aggressiveness of Russian policy in Central Asia he takes almost a more serious view than was ever attributed to Professor Vambery. The Russians might have undertaken that the Murghabi river should be the limit to their advance on the Pamir, but Comte Goblet has no more faith in Russian promises than the majority of people in Great Britain will place therein. The advance he considered bound to proceed, and in impressing this view on his hearers with all the straightforwardness of a disinterested party, he compared the "unflagging purpose of the Russians" with the "perpetual vacillation of the British." To the history of the past fifty years he pointed his hearers for illustrations of the truth of his arguments. The present masters of India to his view had floated from one to other of three different policies, and seemed for the present anchored on the policy of the "Scientific frontier;" but it was clear to him that it would be in the long run ineffectual. They might talk of buffer states, but, said the Comte, there is much dependence placed nowadays on the system of "buffer states." They, as Belgians, had reason enough to see the difficulties of that system; Belgium was a "buffer state," and his hearers knew what patience, prudence, and patriotism were required to enable their country to sustain the character. A buffer state would not serve to preserve India, he thought, and warned us of the probability that in a possibly near future the Moscovite would make a rush on Herat, with a nucleus of 40,000 European troops, surrounded by galloping Cossacks and other light cavalry. The Government of British India, crippled by pecuniary trouble and want of men, could not dispose of an army sufficient to oppose such an invasion. Comte Goblet is evidently not so hopeful as to our finances and our men as those in authority at Simla appear to be. But beyond this he reiterated the prophecy that India would be lost to us, and then would follow one of the most deplorable events that one could imagine: the whole of Asia would become Russian, the axis of European politics might be permanently displaced, and the prediction of Napoleon would be fulfilled by Europe becoming either Republican or Cossack. Mr. Keene, however, in commenting on the lecture, conveys comfort to us and counsel to Russia when he speaks of India as a house where a strong man, armed, is waiting for all comers, backed by other inmates, who may not love him, but have no desire to change him for an unknown master. The Czar would, as the writer observes, hesitate before making a burglarious attempt on such a house. The best possible answer to Comte Goblet is that which Mr. Keene addresses to him through our contemporary when he writes: The Indian Government is doubtless in temporary financial trouble, but it has surmounted worse; as for Sir C. Dilke's estimate of its military strength, it has a first line of nearly 200,000 good troops, in full mobilisation, commanded by honest, active, and efficient officers. The Imperial Service Corps are now instructed by British officers; and so long as the Native Chiefs are ready to repel invasion, these contingents are a formidable second line: and not only so, but a third, and even a fourth line, would be forthcoming were the necessity ever to arise.

So dependent is the cultivable value of land in India upon irrigation, that it is a matter for considerable regret that during the year ending March, 1893, the length of irrigation Canals in Sind only increased by twenty miles and that of embankments by two. If so little was done twelve months ago, it is almost hopeless to expect any great progress to be reported when the next review of irrigation works is published, for in the meantime the finances of the Government of India have gone from bad to worse, and "retrenchment" is the pass-word to the Provincial Governments. The review, with perhaps unconscious irony, remarks that effect is being "gradually given" to the recommendations of the Sind Irrigation Committee of 1892, and proceeds to say that the favourable results of the year under report emphasize the desirability of careful investments of works of irrigation. Attention is drawn to the fact that the division of Sind into two circles each under the charge of a superintending Engineer, enables a closer supervision to be given to existing works, whilst new projects will be more rapidly examined. Proposals for the formation of a separate executive district for the river Indus are to be submitted to the Government of India. Steps have been taken to more accurately show the division between main and branch canals, the total mileage being 5,888 of canals, and 661 of river embankments. The inundation of the year is described as "peculiar," and resembling the inundation of 1887 in being very poor, somewhat irregular, and deficient; but for all that the season is characterised as good. In one respect the similarity of the season with 1887 was broken, as for some reason or other the river Indus was three times as long discharging a flood of about the same volume. In a perfect inundation the curve of the Indus should read over thirteen degrees at Bukkar and over seventeen at Kotri for about ten weeks from June 25th. According to this test the river in 1889 was almost as perfect as a sacred stream should be, but since then it has

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS' BILL.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Fowler's Bill to enable the Indian Railways to pay interest from their capital has been read a second time in the Commons.

THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

Captain Beale, of the Norfolk Regiment, has been promoted for services in the Chin Expedition.

THE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY LESSENING.

LONDON, MAY 10.

A crucial division will take place in the Commons to-night on the motion of Mr. John Grant Lawson for the rejection of the Budget. The Parnellites and a few Anti-Parnellites will support the motion, and it is expected that the Government will have a majority of under fifteen. Numbers of the Radicals are apathetic, preferring a dissolution.

LORD ROSEBERY WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the National Liberal Club, said that if the Government majority was only two, he would persevere and fight to the end.

THE BEHAR INCIDENT.

With reference to the smearing of the mango trees in Behar, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, and Sir Lepel Griffin have endorsed the opinion expressed by Sir A. Lyall on the subject, that the origin is religious and non-political.

A BATCH OF EDITORS SENT TO JAIL.

BERLIN, MAY 9.

The editors of five Berlin papers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to five months, and three others have been heavily fined for accusing the police of exceeding their duty in dispersing a meeting of the unemployed in January last.

RAILWAY COMPANIES' DISTRICT RATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The question of charging by the railway companies district rates for traffic travelling by opposite direction is now being considered by the Government of India.

SANITARY REPORTS.

All sanitary reports of the Presidency towns have been submitted to the Home Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

After consultation with the Financial Department a final despatch will be sent to the Secretary of State, proposing that Mr. Clarke, of the Foreign Office, and Captain Daly be both made Assistant Secretaries in the Department.

THE JAMRUD CANAL.

A scheme to construct the Jamrud Canal has been sent to the Secretary of State for consideration, whose decision is expected to reach the Government of India by the end of the current month.

OPERATIONS WITH THE CHINS.

An official telegram, received from the Foreign Office, yesterday, states that operations with the Chins are over, and everything is reported satisfactory. There is no probability of further trouble for a considerable time.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY.

According to present arrangement, Colonel Talbot will take over charge as Deputy Foreign Secretary by the end of June.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

Final corrected reports in connection with the work done by the Cantonment Code Committee have been submitted to officers concerned for approval. Complete report with amendments proposed will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR THE NEW PUNJAB AND HINDUSTANI ARMY COMMANDS.

Colonel Mitchell has been placed on special duty in connection with the inquiry regarding suitable stations for head-quarters for the New Punjab and Hindustani Army Commands.

A RAILWAY GUARD UNMERCIFULLY BEATEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

Yesterday, at Goalundo, Guard Holt refused passage on an engine to a Native Inspector of the Railway Police. On alighting at the next station, the Inspector, with four constables, seized Holt, carried him to a room at some distance from the station, and beat him unmercifully with their batons. Two other guards, hearing his cries, burst open the room and caught the assailants, *flagrante delicto*. The Magistrate on the spot saw Holt's condition. He was brought to Calcutta for treatment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 9.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

Mail steamer Ballarat from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54¼
Bar Silver	28 15-16

The sum of £1,75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 9.

9 p.m.	82·6

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

6 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	87·6
2 p.m.	87·7
6 p.m.	85·1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE First Assistant Collector, Poona, has been appointed Inspector for the factories situated in the Western Division of the Poona District, and the City Magistrate, Poona, has been appointed Inspector for those situated in the city.

WITH the approval of the Municipal Commissioner the Bombay Government has sanctioned the application of the Bombay Tramways Company to be allowed to construct a double track between the place at which the Mazagon Road joins the Babula Tank Road to the south end of the Hancock Bridge along the Mazagon Road.

A CIVIL court is to be constituted at Ranebennur, making the fifth court in the district of Ranebennur.

MR. J. M. DICK has been appointed a member of the Karachi Port Trust, during the absence of Mr. A. Thole.

THE services of Major M. T. Lyde have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Amreli Mahals, vice Major W. B. Ferris, appointed to act as Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

MR. P. S. V. Fitzgerald will act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, pending further orders.

MR. J. SLADEN will act as Sindhi Translator to Government, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Lucas.

MR. F. L. GOLDSMID, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is allowed one year's leave on medical certificate.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, Mr. W. Heyland will act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kanara District.

CONSEQUENT on the resignation of Dr. A. D. Pollen, retired, the following official promotions have been made :—Mr. T. Hart-Davies to be First Grade, Judge ; Mr. W. H. Horsley, 2nd Grade ; Mr. J. B. Alcock, Third Grade; Mr. G. Jacob, Joint-Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, continuing to act as Judge at Hyderabad ; Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson to be Judge at Belgaum ; Mr. A. H. Unwin, at Kanara, and Mr. J. B. Alcock, at Shikarpur.

MR. W. W. LOCH, I.C.S., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

MR. B. A. BRENDON has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

MR. E. CLEMENTS has been appointed as Assistant to the Collector of Thana.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. B. BOYD, will act as Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, during the absence of Surg.-Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott.

TWELVE months' leave on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. J. Willcocks, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April, 1892, Rs. 15,41,55,000 ; 1893, Rs. 13,31,01,000 ; 1894, Rs. 24,47,40,000.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS recently raised a somewhat novel question of procedure at the High Court Criminal Sessions. At every sessions it inevitably happens that a number of prisoners who are sent to take their trial are too poor to provide themselves with a defence, and on these occasions it is usual for the presiding Judge to request some junior barrister, who may not be otherwise engaged, to undertake the duty of defending the accused. Such a request from a Judge, though the task be laborious, unremunerative, and fraught with anxiety is regarded as a compliment which it would be ungracious to decline. At the sessions held last week three murder cases were in this manner distributed to junior counsel. At one of these trials counsel for the defence while proceeding to challenge some of the jurors was met by exclamations of profound astonishment from the Bench. Mr. Justice Norris said in undisguised amazement that he had never before in his life heard of counsel who had accepted a brief to defend a prisoner at the instance of the Judge venturing to challenge jurors. Mr. Justice Norris from the observations which he made, would seem to draw a distinction between the rights and privileges of an accused person who has counsel imposed upon him by a Judge, and those of an accused who is in a position to select his own counsel, or who prefers to have no counsel at all. If this be so, it is obvious that an accused person who has been placed in such a position by a Judge is, as regards the right of challenge at least, worse off than one who is undefended ; while the counsel who has generously placed his time and talent at the service of a prisoner in response to an invitation from the Bench may be very seriously handicapped in the defence which he has undertaken. If, therefore, Mr. Justice Norris's exposition of the law as to the right of challenge be correct, we venture to think that counsel would in future., in spite of the unpleasantness which such a course might give rise to, be justified in declining a brief which would place both himself and his client in so anomalous a position.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that Umra Khan sent 2,000 men, under the command of Majid Khan, on the 27th April, to Kotal Lahore, on the frontier of Bajour, to punish the Kamdesh Kafirs, who lately murdered some men of a patrol party. Umra Khan is also said to intend going personally with a picked force in support of this advance guard, the numbers of which are probably largely exaggerated.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that a sharp outbreak of cholera has taken place at a little village called Katoki, Tarn Taran Tahsil, Amritsar district. Forty-two cases have been reported, but only 10 deaths. The outbreak is being closely investigated, as it is strange it should appear in such a localised form, the whole province elsewhere being quite free from the disease. The cause of the outbreak must be purely local.

DURING the present year the number of chests of Patna and Benares opium fixed for sale is 21,780 and 20,520, respectively. It appears that this will absorb the whole of the reserve of the former season, and leave a deficit of six chests to be made up by the manufacture of the next. At the close of the present year there will be a reserve of only 26 chests of Benares opium. The Board of Revenue, in drawing attention to this depletion, observes that the reserve which amounted to nearly 50,000 chests at the beginning of 1890, and the normal amount of which has been fixed by the Government of India at 30,000 chests, will then entirely disappear. The depletion has taken place concurrently with a reduction in the sales, amounting to about 12,000 chests.

DURING the present summer the Pamir region seems likely to be visited by numerous travellers, starting from Russian territory. Sven-Hedin, a traveller of some repute, is now at Marghilan in Ferghana: he intends to cross the Tengiz-bai and to make for the Russian post at Murghabi. After local exploration he intends to strike either direct for Tibet or make for Eastern Turkistan. Another traveller of a different stamp is Professor Ximenes, who desires to study the Pamirs from the hydrographic point of view. He was to have left Constantinople for Tashkend in the spring, and part of his heavy baggage consisited of a steam-launch with two-engines of four horse-power, packed away in sections in twelve boxes so as to form convenient mule-loads. The little steamer will be launched probably on the Rang Kul, a lake 12,800 feet above sea level, in the heart of the Pamirs. The Professor is apparently of an ambitious turn of mind, as he has announced his intention of establishing a meteorological observatory at an altitude of 5,750 metres—over 19,000 feet !—and a scientific station on a neighbouring *Col*. He will have some difficulty in finding a mountain 19,000 feet high on the Pamirs themselves, but there is the Tagherma Peak some distance to the eastward, with an altitude of 25,500 feet, and half-a-dozen other peaks in the Hindu Kush of over 20,000 feet are at his disposal.

A BILL has been brought into the House of Commons to make it unlawful for any person not serving in Her Majesty's naval or military forces to wear the uniform, or any part thereof, or any colorable imitation thereof of the said naval or military forces, unless permission to wear such uniform shall have been granted to such person by Her Majesty in due course, under a penalty not exceeding £10 ; but nothing in the Act is to prevent the wearing of uniform in the course of a stage play performed in a place duly licensed. It is to be hoped, however, that it will shortly be applicable to India, for to see a Royal Horse Artillery jacket on the back of the shigram-driver is enough to cause a British Mutiny. The Bill is backed by Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Hanbury, Major Rasch and Captain Norton.

THE great necessity for keeping down all expenditure during the current financial year has again recently been specially impressed upon all Provincial Governments and Government Departments by the Finance Department.

THE law which forbids one person to insure the life of another for his own benefit, unless he has an interest in such life, is founded on the simple principle that to permit "wagering" on human lives would, apart from other obvious objections, be to furnish an incentive to murder. Simple as the principle is, however, it does not seem to be understood in quarters where one would expect to find it scrupulously respected. From a case tried in the St. Helens County Court it appears that an innkeeper and his wife in that town had been induced by an insurance office agent to insure the life of an old man named Martlow, a cousin of theirs then in the work-house, for 50*l*. It was clearly a purely speculative transaction ; and it was stated by the agent that he had been given by his principals to understand that "any relation could insure another relation." That this was no isolated instance must be inferred from the fact that another witness stated that he too had insured the deceased, though in another company. The innkeeper had paid the premiums regularly for several years until Martlow died ; but the company refused to pay the 50*l*., on which an action was brought. The Judge decided that, although the policy was by law void, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the premiums, amounting to 22*l*., which were obtained through their agent's misrepresentations.

PUT exchange compensation out of the question, says the Allahabad paper, and there is no doubt that the state of the currency must speedily have produced a revolution in the conditions of the Civil Service. A short official life and a merry one would then become the Civilian's motto. Promotion would be rapid everywhere, for few, very few, would care to stay a day after they were entitled to their pensions, for the pleasure of working in India for what they could obtain at home by doing nothing. The rare exceptions would of course be men who were ambitious and had a clear chance of rising to the top of the tree. There could be no longer such a thing as slow promotion in any province. The present state of currency affairs, had it suddenly been introduced upon the Civil Service of these Provinces as it was say about fifteen years ago, would have emptied the Civil List of all those unfortunate men who had spent the best part of 20 years in getting to a Judgeship or Collectorship, in a few weeks. They stayed because they saw the chance of putting by a little money in the higher appointments in the later years of their service, which they had not been able to do before. But had it been clear to them that they would have been as well or better off by going, they would have gone at once, and the rush of promotion would have set in many years earlier than it actually did. Nowadays, with the exchange compensation thrown in, it is increasingly difficult to get men to stay even in posts that used to be considered prizes. When officers like Mr. Fortescue Porter and Mr. W. Holmes—men of ripe experience yet in the prime of physical vigour who constitute the backbone of the Administration—throw up the charge of Departments, when Commissionerships go begging or are accepted with the proviso that they will not be retained for more than a few months, it is tolerably clear how the tide is setting. If exchange compensation were to be abolished we might fix the average life of a Civilian at about 22 or 23 years. This would mean a vast increase of the sterling pension list and high salaries to junior officers. What would be gained out here would be lost at home, and it is questionable whether the result would be an economy even as a pure matter of finance. Looked at from the point of view of the interests of the country at large this stimulation of early retirements would be deplorable. In short if the exchange compensation had not been granted as a matter of justice, some such self-adjusting contrivance for keeping the value of salaries and pensions apart would have had to be introduced as a matter of policy.

THE Madras *Mail* regrets to record the death, on Tuesday, at the Officers' Quarters, General Hospital, Madras, of Mr. Patrick Dunlop Shaw, Chief Judge of the Local Small Cause Court, at the age of 50 years, from chronic diarrhœa. The late Mr. Shaw came to Madras about thirty years ago to Messrs. Shaw and Tasker, solicitors, and afterwards joined Messrs. Branson and Branson. Leaving the latter he got himself enrolled as a vakil or pleader. Subsequently he went to England, and after completing his terms at the Middle Temple was called to the Bar on 1st November, 1872, and was enrolled an Advocate of the High Court on 9th May, 1873. He practised for some years in the South Arcot District and subsequently at Madras. He held the post of Coroner of Madras and subsequently that of 2nd Judge of Travancore, after which he acted as Senior Magistrate at the Black Town Court. In 1889 he was appointed Acting Crown Prosecutor, and on Mr. Handley's elevation to the High Court Bench, was appointed in his place as Acting Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, in which appointment he was confirmed on Mr. Justice Handley's being confirmed at the High Court. Failing health compelled him twelve months ago to proceed to England, but as the change did not benefit him he returned to India but with no better results. His condition became very serious about six weeks ago, and he entered the General Hospital as an in-patient where he passed away at 1 a.m. on Tuesday morning. He leaves behind him a widow and six children almost entirely unprovided for. His remains were interred the same evening at 5-30 p.m. at St. George's Cathedral.

MAJOR PATTON-BETHUNE, the representative of the Ruby Mine Syndicate, is still at Simla, with the object of arranging a renewal of the lease for the mines on terms which will enable the company to work them if not at a profit at any rate without further loss. The Chief Commissioner's report is being awaited, and Mr. Fryer himself will reach Simla in a few days. We learn from Burma, writes the *Englishman*, that Major Bethune, who has been most energetic in putting new life into the management, has entirely reformed the system of working, and that more than double the amount of ruby-bearing earth or "Bion" as it is called locally, is being excavated at less than the cost which was previously incurred for half the quantity. There seems no doubt, that now that so much experience has been gained it would be against the interests of Government to let the company go into liquidation, and it may be hoped that Major Bethune's presence at Simla may lead to some *modus vivendi* being found. It is unfortunate that too great success will lead to failure. In other words, if any very large quantity of rubies should be found at any time, the market will be overstocked and the value of them decrease. But there is, as in everything else in this world, a *via media*, and at present the company is far below what in Sir William Hamilton's celebrated words may be called "the golden mean between two vicious extremes." But owing to Major Bethune's exertions there is now a real hope that it may sooner or later be reached, and the outlook at the Ruby Mines has perhaps never been brighter than it is at the present moment.

THE pumping-engines in connection with the Simla waterworks are now delivering nearly 130,000 gallons daily, while from the old catchment area 94,000 gallons per day are reaching the reservoirs by gravitation. This gives a total supply of over 240,000 gallons, so that the station has water in abundance. The rain storm of last Saturday will serve to replenish the springs in the hills about Mahasu.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Veterinary Lieut.-Col. J. H. B. Hallen, C.I.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

CONDUCTOR A. LAWSON, Military Works Department, Bombay, has been allowed leave in India from 1st August to 5th Sept. 1893.

DURING the absence of Captain G. A. Gott, Lieut. C. C. Leveson-Gower, 1st Bombay Lancers, will be officiating Commandant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

THE Rev. C. Mayhew has been appointed Chaplain of Neemuch ; and in consequence the following transfers have been necessary:—The Rev. A. W. Baynham to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar ; the Rev. G. Gothard to be Chaplain of Satara ; the Rev. C. H. Badham to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona; and the Rev. E. J. Bowen to be Chaplain of Belgaum.

LEAVE to proceed out of India on private affairs for twelve months has been granted, under Staff Corps rules, to Captain W. C. Aslett, Second-in-Command, 1st Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers; and Lieut. L. M. Foster, Wing Officer and Adjutant 28th Bombay Infantry, Pioneers, and Surgeon C. B. Maitland, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers. Leave for six months on medical certificate has been granted to Lieut. E. Barnes, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

THE DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, stands charged with defamation in that he, on the 20th of January last, published certain false and malicious statements, in the issue of the *Bombay Guardian*, with intent to harm the reputation of Damji Lukmichand, manager to Mr. Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for the town of Bombay. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhuramsey and Cama, appeared for the complainant, the accused defending himself in person.

The witness Amoo Mya was recalled, and Lord Colin Campbell was permitted to put a few questions to him. The witness denied having ever gone to Mahim with the defendant and asking a man named Abba Gulloo if he (Gulloo) would give certain evidence in this case.

The accused then asked and obtained permission to ask Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, whether he had recently been to Mahim with Abba Gulloo to make certain inquiries, to which Mr. Rustim replied : "I went with Mr. Young to make certain inquiry at Mahim at the direction of Mr. Campbell, but I never went there with Abba Gulloo. In fact I do not know Abba Gulloo."

A Seedi beggar, named Sengore Salomin, was next called for the defence, and being examined by the defendant, said. Please listen what I say. I am a poor man and you are all rich people. When I am affirmed to tell the truth I will say that I did go to the Mahim Fair, but I never went into a chandulkhana nor smoked there. I went to Mahim on foot.

Mahomed Hassonji was the next witness for the defence, and he said that he had gone to Mahim during the last fair. He went to a chandulkhana kept by one Rahimtulla. He entered the chandul shop and Sengore (the last witness) gave him a chilum. He smoked opium there and paid for it. Rahimtulla received the money. He had signed the petition addressed to the Collector. The complainant told him to sign the petition saying that if witness signed the petition he would get chandul to smoke, otherwise the padris would catch him.

Rev. Thomas M. Hudson, a Methodist Missionary, being examined by the defendant, said he had often visited opium smoking shops. He visited one on the 18th December, 1893. Mr. Prautch and the defendant were with him at the time. All he saw there had already been stated in a letter published in the *Bombay Guardian*.

Lord Colin Campbell having cross-examined the witness the case was adjourned.

AN INGENIOUS BURGLAR.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. H. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, C Division, charged Framroze Bhickaji, a young Parsee, with theft in respect of a large quantity of gold ornaments and an iron safe collectively valued at Rs. 7,000, belonging to Bachubai, a Parsee lady, residing in Abdul Rahiman Street.

On the afternoon of the 5th instant a report was made to the police that the iron safe with its contents —ornaments of the value of Rs. 7,163—had been taken away from the room on the third floor of complainant's house. Superintendent Grennan made inquiries and found that the accused had, some time previous to the removal of the safe and ornaments, been in the employment of complainant as a domestic servant. As such he enjoyed considerable freedom and had opportunities of getting into all the rooms of complainant and her family. He was discharged some time ago. About ten weeks afterwards he returned to Balchubai's house and represented that he had been employed by a Parsee in a village near Bulsar, and his new master had sent him back to Bombay to make some purchases. He was by permission of the Bai allowed to put up in the house. Defendant then brought a very large dealwood box and placed it in the house. He knew that Bachubai's safe was kept in a large teak wood box and could be easily put into the dealwood box that he had brought. One day, finding that the complainant was on the ground floor, he went to the third floor where the safe was kept, taking six coolies with him. He opened the teakwood chest with a duplicate key and removed the safe and placed it in his own large dealwood box. He then ordered the coolies to take the load downstairs. As the box was being carried down, Bachubai asked accused what was in the box to make it so heavy. Accused replied that he had purchased several heavy iron tools for his master, and he was now sending the things to Khergaum. This statement was believed and accused was allowed to go away with the heavy load of gold ornaments. He took the safe to the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and went with it to Bulsar, whence he proceeded to Khergaum. Accused buried the safe and the key of the box under the ground of the room of his mother's house at Khergaum. Accused then returned to Bombay, but was not suspected of anything. Complainant had however, an occasion to open the box which contained the safe, as she wanted to take out some jewellery to be given to her daughter who was to attend a wedding party on Saturday.

The Superintendent, immediately after information was received, arrested accused, who was sleeping on the maidan. The first made a clean breast of the whole affair and admitted the crime. He was sent back to Khergaum in charge of a jamadar and a havildar, and in the presence of a *punch* they dug out the whole of the stolen property, with the exception of two gold chains which accused admitted he had pawned with Marwaries at Surat and Bulsar. Those articles were also recovered from the Marwaries. Accused was yesterday brought up in custody before the Magistrate, but the case was remanded on the application of Superintendent Grennan.

Mr. Grennan may well be congratulated for so successfully carrying out the enquiries in the matter and recovering the whole of the stolen property so quickly after the affair was reported to him.

THE Russians are as much alive as ourselves to the importance of having hill-stations for their troops quartered in Asia, thinks the Allahabad paper. By a recent treaty with Persia they have exchanged the districts of Hissar and Abbasabad for the village of Firuze, within easy reach of Askabad on the Transcaspian Railway. The territory acquired with Firuze is 75 square miles in extent, of mountainous formation, with an excellent climate. The neighbouring peak of Rizeh is nearly 10,000 feet high. The new tract has been acquired solely for the purpose of creating a sanatarium for troops.

MR. F. FAWCETT, whose excavations at Bellary were much appreciated by the Oriental Congress of 1891, is bringing out a work on the dialect of the silk-weavers (originally from Guzerat) at Madura, which, together with other forthcoming publications, (including, we believe, a book by Mr Lockwood Kipling) will show what a mine of culture and tradition ennobles Indian handicrafts, each of which was based on a science, literature and mythology of its own, and has been, or is being, destroyed by the intervention of Europeans, whether as rivals in trade or as mistaken reformers. Thus has the substitution by the French of designs for the traditional "Ta'lams" or alphabetic directions of the Kashmir shawl-weaver killed his art and only two or three weavers are now left in the Happy Valley who on their work can still pourtray the sinuosities of the river Jhelam.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, presiding. There were also present : Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha B. Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. N. Bahadurji G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rustamji Setna, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked that priority might be given to the item relating to Dr. Blaney's statue ; he made this request as it was desirable to have the statue erected before the monsoon commenced.

The Corporation having agreed to give the priority asked, the following report of the statue committee was considered :—

The committee appointed by the Corporation on the 11th December last, (that the consideration of letter from Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and others asking the Corporation's sanction to the erection of the marble statue of Dr. Blaney on site forming part of the enclosure of the New Municipal Office, be postponed until after the arrival of the statue, and that the following committee be appointed to report on the question :—Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Khaikhosro N. Kabraji, Surjeon Lieut-Col. Banks, and Mr. Roughton beg to report that on the afternoon of the 25th instant, they met in the Victoria Docks by the side of the north jetty, shed No. 3, where the packing case containing the marble statue of Dr. Blaney had been landed from the s. s. Singapore the front part of the case had been removed, and the committee were enabled to obtain a fairly good idea of the character of the design and the workmanship of the statue, which artistically, appears to them to be one of a high order of merit, and one which they think should be placed in a prominent position. Although on its base the statue will probably stand ten or twelve feet above the ground, the Committee doubt whether the site proposed to the north of the eastern porch of the Municipal Hall would be a proper or suitable one for the figure, inasmuch as its proportions would probably be dwarfed by the surroundings, and the Committee would therefore recommend that, if possible, the statue be placed in some more open position.

G. W. ROUGHTON.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

Yes, let the statue be placed in such a place where its full artistic merits may be seen at their best.

D. F. WACHA.
S. O'B. BANKS.
S. REBSCH.

I regret that I was unable to go and see the statue on account of my absence from Bombay.

P. M. MEHTA.

30th April 1894.

Dr. Cowasjee moved "That the report of the Committee be adopted and that the Corporation sanction the erection of Dr. Blaney's statue on a site in front of the Bazaar Gate Gardens as shown in the plans now submitted, and that the Committee of the Blaney Memorial Fund defray the cost of erecting the statue and fencing it in ; that the enclosure consist of an ornamental and substantial iron railing and that the Committee pay over to the Municipality a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the preservation of the statue and the railing." Dr. Cowasjee remarked that the Commissioner had intimated that he had no objection to the statue being placed on the site referred to.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in seconding the motion, suggested the addition of the following words thereto "That as that Corporation understand that the site is approved by the Commissioner, that officer be requested to carry out the work of erection.

Dr. Cowasjee agreed to the addition suggested, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE CONDITION OF THE FRERE ROAD SEWERS.

The Municipal Commissioner asked leave to bring forward a question which was not upon the agenda, but was of urgent public importance. He referred to the condition of the Frere Road sewer, which was such as to be a source of public danger in the locality. He was not himself fully acquainted with the subject, but he found that a good may persons who were capable of forming an opinion attributed a great deal of the ill-health at the docks and elsewhere in the locality to the condition of the Frere Road sewers. The Executive Engineer and the Health Officer had both come to the conclusion that the only practical way of improving the sewers was to make side entrances to them. Their foulness was principally due to large accumulation of silt. Some time ago six side entrances were put up as an experimental measure, but they were altogether inadequate, and it had been found that forty-three more were required. It was very important that sewers should be cleaned out as soon as possible, and that could not be done without danger to life until side entrances had been put in.

Mr. Roughton, in accordance with the vote of the Standing Committee on the previous day, moved that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 500 to meet the cost of side-entrances to the Frere Road sewers.

After some discussion, in which Dr. Blaney, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Mehta, and Mr. Dinshaw Master, took part the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta it was also agreed that the Commissioner be requested to report on the state of the sewer and the success of the measures now sanctioned.

AN ACTING APPOINTMENT CALLED IN QUESTION.

In accordance with notice given the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to give the previous history of the services of Mr. Pearson to inform the Corporation of his reasons for appointing that officer to act for the Chief Accountant, as *prima facie*, the training and qualifications of Mr. Pearson do not seem to justify his appointment to act in so responsible and important a post, requiring both special training and special qualifications. It might be there were good reasons for justifying the appointment, but if there were ; they had not been made apparent. He was fully aware that the power of making appointments except that of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, rested with the Commissioner, but so did the responsibility. The appointment of Chief Accountant stood on a different footing altogether to others in the hands of the Commissioner. When the Municipal Act of 1888 came before them as a bill a very strong endeavour was made by the speaker and the late Mr. Justice Telang to put the appointment of the Chief Accountant on the nomination of the Corporation, but the proposal was overruled by the votes of the official members of the Legislative Council. The Chief Accountant was not merely a subordinate officer of the Commissioner, but did all the work in connection with the Act as Chief Accountant. When the time came for the Act to be amended there was no doubt an endeavour would again be put forward to make the appointment a statutory one. It seemed to him that *prima facie* there was nothing in the previous history of Mr. Pearson to justify his appointment as Chief Accountant.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, and Mr. Mehta added to it a clause providing that the report should be presented at the next monthly meeting.

The Commissioner said that the Legislative Council had placed no restrictions whatever on his discretion in appointments of this kind. Mr. Mehta had inserted in his motion the words "at the next monthly meeting." The Corporation had power to call on him for reports, but had no power to demand that they should be produced in a given time. He had every desire to oblige Mr. Mehta but he wished to point out that Mr. Wacha had given notice to move for five or six returns to be presented at the next meeting.

Mr. Kabraji : His proposals have not been passed yet.

The Commissioner said no, they were not passed, but probably would be, and he asked how was he to find time to prepare six or seven reports within a fortnight. He should be very happy to submit this report, but could not promise to do so within a given time.

Mr. Wacha said that the return for which he had moved looked very formidable on paper, but they were not such bugbears as the Commissioner had made out. For the most part they would only be extracts from the ledgers, and would have to be given ultimately when the budget proposals were brought forward. However, in order not to give the Commissioner too much work to do, he would be willing to postpone his motions for the present, thus leaving the Commissioner time to prepare the report for which Mr. Mehta asked.

Mr. Mehta said he had only suggested that the report should be presented at the next meeting in order that the matter might be discussed before the Commissioner's departure next August.

The motion on being put to the meeting was carried.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

A letter was received from Mr. J. P. Cornforth and the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham resigning their seats on the Corporation, Mr. E. B. Carrol also wrote resigning his seat on the Corporation and membership of the Standing Committee.

The letters were recorded, and on the motion of Mr. Mehta, a resolution was passed expressing regret at the loss of the services of the gentlemen named.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS.

A letter was read from Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col. S. O' B. Banks stating he is about to proceed to Europe for a period which may extend to December next for the benefit of his health, and asking for the approval of the Corporation to the reason for his absence.

On the motion of Mr. Kabraji, seconded by Mr. Vincent, the letter was recorded.

The Corporation also recorded a letter from Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram requesting approval of his absence on account of indisposition for a period which may extend up to the end of the year.

LETTER OF THANKS.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta the Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the silver casket forwarded to him by the Corporation.

THE MUNICIPAL FURNITURE.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton it was agreed that the report of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee, dated 3rd instant, on the question of providing extra furniture and alterations to furniture for the Municipal Offices and the estimates appended thereto be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 3,736-12-0 to meet the cost of the above. The cost to be met from the savings in the grant for furniture, fittings, &c., for new building."

EMPLOYMENT OF JANITORS.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was agreed that sanction be given to the employment of 3 janitors, at Rs. 12 each per mensem, for day duty, at the 3 main entrances to the Municipal Offices. The cost for the current year to be debited to surplus cash balance.

MARKET BIGARIES.

At the recommendation of the Standing Committee, on the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was agreed to sanction the pay of 74 Market bigaries being continued at Rs. 11 per memsem each, as heretofore. That the difference between the budgetted amount for the current year, at Rs. 9 each and the amount at Rs. 11 each, Rs. 148 per month, or Rs. 1,776 per annum, be paid from savings in the grant for feed of bullocks, Section 6, Markets and Slaughter Houses, for the current year.

WALL AT CLERK ROAD.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 700, from unappropriated balance to be adjusted hereafter, against surplus cash balance, when the accounts for 1893-94 are closed, to meet the cost of building a wall at Clerk Road, to prevent the owner of building thereat, from acquiring the right of light and air of Municipal ground and Water Works Maintenance building.

THE REFUND OF TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. Roughton proposed and Mr. Vincent seconded a motion in accordance with terms of a resolution of the Standing Committee passed in April last, viz. :—"That the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the prevention of frauds in the matter of claims for refund of Town duties be approved and adopted as the report of the Standing Committee, and that the same be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the employment of the following establishment :—Bunder Audit.—1 Auditor on Rs. 120 a month ; 1 Audit Clerk on Rs. 35 a month. Railway Audit.—2 Auditors on Rs. 110 and Rs. 100, respectively a month ; 2 Audit clerks on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 a month ; 3 peons on Rs. 9 each per month ; contingencies Rs. 5. Total monthly cost Rs. 452 Annual cost Rs. 5,424. That the monthly cost of this establishment, namely Rs. 452, be debited during the current year to Surplus Cash balance."

Mr. Mehta opposed the motion, on the ground that the report of the sub-committee did not show sufficient cause for an increase of the

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE annual prize-distribution in connection with the Bombay Rifle Club came off last night, at the Town Hall. Colonel the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Commanding B. V. Rifles, presided and distributed the prizes.

Lieutenant English read the following report :—

The committee of the Bombay Rifle Club have the honor to present the third annual report of the club. The past year ending April 30, 1894, has been an undoubted success. The competitions have throughout been most popular, and the scores almost unprecedented. The finances of the club are in an excellent state, showing a balance in the banks at the end of the year of Rs. 1622-0-0. Sixty-five regular silver spoon competitions were held, the scores for which count for the Coorla and Colaba grand aggregates. Fifty-four extra silver spoon competitions were also held, altogether 233 silver spoons were competed for at a total value of Rs. 815-8-0. The total value of prizes during the year being Rs. 2,106-0-0. The Coorla grand aggregate consists of Rs. 400—one gold, one silver, and one bronze medals, the Rs. 400 being divided into 25 prizes. There was also aggregate prizes for those who had never won a money prize in any of the club's competitions. This series of prizes consisted of Rs. 105 divided into nine prizes and one silver and one bronze medals, only seven competitors however fulfilled the conditions. Out of 90 members on the rolls there has been 62 individual prize winners. In point of members the club has thirty less than last year, being ninety as against one hundred and twenty. This is owing partly to members resigning on leaving Bombay and partly to several of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery who were members withdrawing. It is gratifying however to know that the spirit of shooting had been so far inculcated that they endeavoured to imitate us by starting a club of their own, only it is exclusive to themselves. During February last a tournament was held by the club on the Coorla Range by the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.D.C., Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifles. Six teams entered viz. :—One from H. M. ship Magdala, one from the 2nd Batt. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Poona armed with the "Lee Metford" Rifle, one from the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, two from the Bo. Vol. Rifles, and one from the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers. The teams in the last round being the G. I. P. Ry. Vols. and the first team Bo. Vol. Rifles. On firing off this round the Bo. Vol. Rifles' team were the winners. Each member of the winning team are awarded a silver medal, and are holders of the Cup, value Rs. 300 for the present year. Each member of the G. I. P. Ry. Vols. team received a bronze medal, Vol. A. J. Herbert of the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. team wins Rs. 30 for the highest aggregate made during the tournament. The Committee tender their best thanks to the Officer Commanding the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Colaba for the use of the Colaba Range last monsoon season to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.D.C., Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifles, for the use of the range at Coorla ; to Messrs. Hamilton and Co. for two very handsome prizes ; to Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, Majors Brown and Acworth, Bo. Vol. Rifles, and Major Phillips, Poona Volunteers, for handsome donations.

The chairman distributed the prizes as under :—

LIST OF SILVER SPOON WINNERS.

Lieuts T M English, F W English and D J Sharp, B V R ; Lieuts Pennock and G Webb, G I P R ; Sergt-Major Downing, B V R ; Sergt-Major Larkin, G I P R ; Gunner Instr Bedford, R N ; Qr-Master Sergt Stephens, B V R ; Ar Sergt Boylette, B V R ; Sergt-Instr Thomson, B B and C R ; Sergt-Instr Tuffield, G I P R ; Colr-Sergt Black, B V R ; Colr-Sergt Downing, G I P R ; Colr-Sergts Little, Keess, Thomas and Sands, B V R ; Colr-Sergt Brown, P V R ; Sergts Patterson, Imric, and Fry, G I P R ; Sergts Chitts, McKinnon, Boylette, and Prescott, B V R ; Sergt Knight, G I P R ; Corpls Otto, DeSouza, Thurley, and Izard, B V R ; Corpls Herbert, Cutler, and Williamson, G I P R ; Corpl Chitts, B V R ; Corpl Elliot, R M L I ; Corpls High, and Valladares, B V R ; Lance-Corpls Mullen, and Mason, B V R ; Gunner Lane, B V A ; Able Seaman Bicknell, R N ; Cpls Anding, Clyne, G I P R ; Vol Row, Baird, B V R ; Irving, G I P R ; Cosserat, Evans, B V R ; Herbert, Freel, G I P R ; and Charlie, B V R.

COORLA AGGREGATE PRIZES.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	71	72	76	72	72	60	423
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	74	65	72	67	74	60	412
Sergt Major J H Dowing, BVR.	70	68	74	64	72	63	411
Gunnery Inst J Bedford, R N ..	76	65	71	72	68	59	411
Lieut F W English, B V R	61	66	73	71	69	61	401
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R V.....	71	68	70	67	68	56	391
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V.....	61	64	70	66	68	58	387
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R..	67	64	69	62	62	54	378
Sergt Instr J Thompson, B B & C I R V.....	68	62	64	64	59	50	367
Ar Sergt W Boylett, B V R	64	56	69	61	57	54	364
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V.....	63	63	66	61	67	43	363
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, R L Regt	62	57	66	63	58	39	345
Vol G M P Clyne, G I P R	61	61	63	56	57	38	335
Vol H Row, B V R	68	64	62	55	56	36	343
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, GIPR V	65	72	65	31	67	33	333
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, B V R ..	59	58	69	58	58	28	330
Corpl A G Herbert, GIPR V....	60	48	64	62	48	35	317
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	63	61	71	51	51	19	316
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona V ..	57	30	59	57	62	46	311
Lieut T M English, B V R.....	71	33	67	69	31	24	295
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	57	21	72	57	58	28	293
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	62	57	55	45	52	22	293
Sergt H W Dresser, B V R	55	37	70	50	62	22	290
Lce Corpl M T Mullen, B V R ..	60	58	58	65	46	22	287
Lieut J F Pennock, GIPR V	56	26	69	53	54	...	258

Open to those who have never won a money prize in any club competition.—

Vol J T Fry, GIPR V	71	60	66	62	58	62	379
Corpl C A Cutler, GIPR V....	67	70	65	58	65	28	353
Sergt Instr T Tuffield, GIPR V..	69	60	60	60	62	30	350
Vol E Baird, B V R.....	68	63	62	54	57	43	347
Vol N W Cosserat, B V R	59	59	58	58	67	50	350
Corpl F E Otto, B V R	47	34	57	59	46	44	287
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R.....	59	58	52	57	17	23	266

Cr Sergt Black, (Bunder Cup) (Silver Medal for Highest possible score), 800 yards (Silver Plated Tea urn). Silver Plated Bowl).

Sergt Major Downing, (silver watch), (cup presented by Messrs Hamilton & Co.)

Corpl Lund, (Silver plated Cigar Stand).

Gunnery Instr. Bedford (Silver plated Cigar Stand) Silver Medal for highest possible score 200 yards).

Sergt Instr. Prescot, 4 (Goid Broach presented by Messrs Hamilton and Co.

Ar Sergt Thomas,' (silver medal for highest possible score 500 yards).

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

First Team Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieuts T M English, F W English, and D J Sharp ; Sergt Major J H Downing ; Cr Sergts H Black, E W Thomas, and J E Keess ; Corpl G F Lund.—Silver Medal each, and the Team a Silver Cup value, Rs. 300.

G I P Railway Volunteers Team.—Cr Sergt A E Ashdown ; Sergts W Fry and F Jones ; Lce Sergts G Hill and J Whitley ; Corpl C A Cutler ; Vols J Watson and A J Herbert.—Bronze Medal each.

Vol A J Herbert, Rs. 30 for highest score made in the Tournament.

Three cheers were then given for Colonel Bayley and the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until the small hours the morning.

INCREASED TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

THE following increased rates were yesterday notified for immediate action :—Rates increased by one anna to Cochin China via Moulmein, Penang via Madras, Siam via Moulmein, and Bushire and Jask via Karachi. Rates increased by two annas to Russia (Europe) by all routes except via Suez. Turkey (Europe) via Fao Teheran Batoum or Teheran Roumania Annam via Madras or Moulmein, Cochin China via Madras, Java via Madras, Singapore via Moulmein or Madras, Siam via Madras, Aden via Bombay, Persia (except Gulf) via Bushire, Turkey (Asiatic) all places via Fao, Egypt first and second region via Turkey or Suez. Rates increased by three annas to Russia (Caucasus) via Suez, Turkey (Europe) via Suez or Teheran, Odessa Hong Kong via Madras or Moulmein, North America all places (except Bahama Islands and Bermuda) via Teheran or Suez, Australia (except Queensland and New Caledonia) via Madras. Rates increased by four annas to Shanghai via Madras or Moulmein, Zanzibar Seychelles via Bombay, Aden. Rates increased by five annas to Japan via Madras, Mauritius, and Durban via Bombay, Aden, Queensland via Madras. Rates increased by six annas to New Caledonia via Madras.

MUNICIPALITIES DISSOLVED.

IN yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* it is notified that in pursuance of the Proclamation No. 4363, dated 6th December 1893, issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council under the provisions of Section 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act II of 1884, and published at page 100, Part I-A, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 7th idem, announcing a proposal to declare that the local area included within the municipal limits of Mohol in the district of Sholapur shall cease to be a municipal district from 1st March 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 5, clause 1, of the aforesaid Act, to direct that, as no objections have been made to the said proposal, the local area aforesaid shall cease to be a municipal district from the date of this Notification. It is also notified that the local area included within the Municipal limits of Karkamb in the district of Sholapur shall cease to be a municipal district from 1st March.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRIMINAL ANTHROPOMETRY.

ON this subject Major Ferris writing from Amrel says :—In a recent issue of a local journal I noticed the statement that in order to ensure uniformity throughout India the Bombay Government had decided to adopt the Bertillon system of criminal identification. It appears to me that this is somewhat overstating the fact, for so far as my information goes, there is no existing intention to adopt but merely to adopt the principles to the requirements of the country. It will be interesting to see how far the proposals go, and to what extent the principles are to be applied Bertillon's system or "bertillonage" as it is usually termed in France, is dvisible into four heads—(*a*) securing of anthropometric data ; (*b*) classification ; (*c*) identification ; and (*d*) application. Unless all these are adopted and worked in unison, the system is not bertillonage. A dual object is aimed at *viz.*, the identification of a criminal and the establishment of that identity when found, *a* and *b* lend themselves to the first, *c* to the second. The procedure under head (*a*) is simple. Ten indications are taken, of which five—head length, head breadth, length of middle finger, length of left foot and lengh of left cubit—are principal, and five length of ear, breadth of year, height standing, height of bust sitting, and stretch of arms—are subordinate. When these have been secured by the aid of instruments of extraordinary accuracy, the recorded data have to be so classified that they can be stored in large numbers and yet be traceable at any time with a minimum expenditure of labour and time. The principle by which this is effected is the division of each class of measurements into large, medium, and small, and these are so arranged in a press of 243 drawers that given a large number of cards of measurements, they will be comparatively evenly distributed throughout the press. In a pamphlet I published last year, and of which I now beg your acceptance of the accompanying copy, there is a diagram of the press, and a description on pages 4 and 5 of the method of classification, which equally indicates the procedure of seeking for a given card of measurements.

It is not, however, sufficient to identify your criminal by the record of anthropometric data taken on some former occasion : something further is neacssary, that is the establishment of the identity by incontestable proofs. The proofs applied in bertillonage are of two kinds (1) photographs (full face and profile) (2) marks, scars, &c., on the person accurately measured and allocated. As a matter of fact the proof of the identity is the most important part of the whole system, without which no satisfactory results can be attained. A prisoner appearing at the bureau has his anthropometric identications recorded on a card which bears his name, age, and other useful information ; his personal marks are taken down, and his photographs pasted at the back of the card, which is then stored in the press according to the system of classification above referred to. Five years hence, say, the same prisoner is again in the hands of the police, under a different name, and possibly even another nationality. The same procedure is gone through, and a searcher, working on the same plan as though he were going to store the card, finds another on which is recorded indications so closely approximating to those on the one he has in his hand, as to justify his believing; they are of the same individual. Then comes the proof. He turns to the photographs at the back and compares them with the prisoner's, and if this be not sufficient, he still has the personal marks and scars to refer to.

As regards the application, every person in France passing through the hands of the police, is measured and photographed, for the recognition of an habitual criminal before trial is of infinitely greater value than after conviction. The intention out here seems to be to confine the application of the system to convicted prisoners in jails. Unless it is made a police duty, and applied to every person passing through their hands, a large class of suspected persons, against whom, owing to facilities of rapid transport, no tangible proof of actual offences is procurable, will go scot free, and be enabled to evade the police in all parts of India. The Bombay Government was unwilling to adopt bertillonage originally for two reasons : they had a system of their own which they considered sufficiently good for all practical purposes, and they were not satisfied that accuracy could be ensured under Bertillon's method. As regards the first of these, a certain number of measurements were taken, but not in such a manner as to secure uniformity and accuracy, and to this was added a record of personal marks. There was, however, no arrangement for classification. It is, therefore, difficult to see how, when the cards of indications mounted up, as they are bound to in time, to hundreds of thousands, the card can be found from among a hundred and fifty thousand in from two to three minutes. The objection of want of accuracy would never have been raised by anyone who had practically worked with the instruments. The *compas d'epaisseur* or cranimeter measures to millemetres, and so accurate is it that if fixed at 1 m. too little it will not pass over the head, whereas 1 m. too large, it will palpably not touch the skin of the scalp. The impression was that different measures would give different degrees of compression to the instrument, and thus cause inaccuracy, and the invetion of an automatic caliper always giving an uniform force of pressure was supposed to have obviated the difficulty. It is not, however, a question of pressure, for the bone measurements allow of no latitude for such. The real secret is to have an uniform method of adjusting and fixing the instruments, which, once learnt, admits of no variations. This can only be taught by practical demonstration.

Bertillon's measurements are not all suited to India, for instance those of the ear are valueless in a country where mutilation is to some extent almost universal in both sexes. I do not know what the Government of India proposes to substitute for these—in my pamphlet, already alluded to, I suggested the zygomatic arch, and the little finger of the left hand. Both are good bone measurements, and in 10,000 subjects I find the variations in the former is between 119 and 156 millemetres, and in the latter between 70 and 103 millemetres, or ample for large, medium and small classification.

I have already pointed out that proof of identity is the great essential to the scheme. Personal marks if accurately measured, described and allocated, are no doubt amply sufficient, but they do not lend themselves to rapid reference, and are not always on a part of the body readily accessible, whidh in the case of women is sometimes inconvenient. Betillon employs photographs, which, however, have drawbacks admitted by himself. In the first place, they are expensive, and this alone is reason sufficient for not having recourse to them in India. They are also far from satisfactory, as individuals change their appearance vastly by the growth or removal of hair, while lapse of time or a serious illness often so alters the features of a face as to make it all but unrecognisable. It is clear, therefore, that for practical purposes some substitute for photographs is necessary, and in my pamphlet I advocated the taking of the imprint in printer's ink of the finger tips. It is not possible here to do more than point out that these are easily taken without cost, that thay are constant and invariable, and yet so materially differ one from the other, while possessing in themselves salient points of identification, that it is impossible to mistake one for another. They lend themselves to a simple classification, which allows of an infinite number of permutations and combinations in the ten digits. Unlike photographs, these finger prints can be described by letter or telegraph, thus facilitating the identification of a criminal seeking to evade justice by disguise.

If the system I advocate were carried out, there would be central bureaus at convenient places, where, under the supervison of the police, every suspect or accused person would be measured and have his finger prints and personal marks recorded on cards, and his descriptive roll enterd in an alphabetical register. If at any subsequent time he should again be arrested, either on a charge or on suspicion, and being unrecognised, and his names as now given not being traced in the register, his card of indications could be readily found as already described, and his identity established by his finger prnts; or should it be his first arrest in the locality in which he is detained, a wire to each of the central bureaus giving his measurements in the order in which they are always taken, and the initial letter of classification of each of his finger, prints, would, if he be an habitual criminal, ensure his identity being made known to the inquiring office withinin the 24 hours allowed by law for the detention of suspected persons by the police. Unless the system introduced by the Government of India includes a method of readily establishing identity when found, it will be practically useless when the cards of indications begin to mount up to large numbers. I have worked my system during the past year as an amateur, and am in a position to say that with the assistance of one clerk to write down results, I can take the measurements and finger prints, and record the personal marks of 12 persons per hour, or say 50 persons in four hours. Two clerks on Rs. 15 a day each, represent a daily average of Re. 1, therefore these 50 individuals would cost the State only eight annas to secure means of identifying them at all times. The cards are not an expensive item, a 4*d.* tube of printer's ink will take the ten impressions of 1,000 persons and the initial cost of the instruments, even at the present rate of exchange, is under. Rs. 30.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 8th May were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th, 11 feet 10 inches against 11 feet on same date last year. Rabi harvesting completed. Late spring crop flourishing. Preparations for the kharif season progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 6 inches against 7 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Reaping of rabi crops almost over. Threshing general. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of rabi and preparations for kharif cultivation in progress. Wheat attacked by rust in three, and oil-seed by blight in one taluka. Fodder insufficient. Cattle in poor condition in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting completed.

Thar and Parkar.—Jowari crop damaged by scorching winds in Diplo. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder plentiful.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 5th May 1894).—Cotton picking progressing. Fooder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation of lands for monsoon crops progessing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 5th May 1894).—Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Threshing of wheat completed. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 5th May 1894).—Cotton picking completed. Lands being prepared for next season's cultivation. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good except cotton. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Preparation of lands for the next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing completed in some talukas and in progress in others. Lands are being prepared for the ensuing kharif season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 2nd and 3rd, afterwards 1° warm. Vapour in air normal on 2nd, 7th and 8th, and excessive from 3rd to 6th. Wind normal from 2nd to 6th, abnormal wind southerly on 7th and 8th.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi crops finished. Rab-burning in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress and completed in places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rab-burning in progress.

Poona.—Rain 19 cents at Khed. Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared sor sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops in progress Ploughing for ensuing season continues. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Jowari dearer in Akola and cheaper in the Shrigonda and Nevasa talukas.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 5th May 1894).—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of hundi crops in progress in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Barsi taluka and fall in the Karmala, Madha and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Slight rain in three talukas. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in Hungund 14 cents. Lands are being prepared for next season.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 44 cents, total 3 inches 10 cents. Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Bankapur, Karajgi, Mugad and Mundargi, varying from 60 cents in Nargund to 4 cents in Dharwar. Harvesting of wheat and late jowari and picking of cotton nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for monsoon crops.

Kanara.—Rain in six talukas except Karwar and Haliyal ; maximum 1 inch 60 cents in Yellapur, minimum 32 cents in Kumta. Preparation of lands for monsoon crops in progress. Garden produce healthy. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil and watering of sugarcane in progress. Weather hot.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot. Ploughing of land continues. Water insufficient in Dhrangadra.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Cotton picking and reaping of rabi crops continue. Lands are being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity in Okhamandal ; 1,080 labourers on relief works.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay Post Office :—

Allen, C H
Andrew, James, C S
Aron, Klara
Ahmed Moosaji Abdul Wahim Haji Sidic
Affleck, Miss
Anderson, Lieut A R
Beerr, Acf, C
Bernard, B
Blanche, Miss Emma
Bree, Capt R A
Bigea, Mr E
Braine, Miss
Berkowich, Fanny
Baldwin, W
Barry, Prof T D
Collis
Bowles, Mrs Alfred
Baird, John
Cooke, Collis, Major, M C
Chappell, Dr G P
Carter, F
Cordfied, H S
Cheron, Mons, Henro
Cunningham, G H
Challoner, H L
Cohen, Anna
Clark, Capt A
Diamanti, Mons O
Dwarkanath Jhose Bunder, Dr J C
Denhour, Mr
Dunmorr, Earl of
Drewity, Hans
Davies, Sydney W
Forrester, A
Figneirdo, D F
Fox, H W
Fendall, W
Fielding, Miss
Goldie, A L
Gibbon, Capt J A
Gillon, Mrs
Hall, Geo
Harding, D Lejn
Hewett, J P
Harrison, Miss E
Harrison, J E
Hitchens, P
Heron, C H
Hancock, Capt W
Hamilton, F W
Dougla
Harland and Sons
Hall, Surg Capt G R
Hashagen, Mrs G
Harley, Dr
Harvey, H T A
Inglis, A E
Ives, R J
Joyner, R B
Jones, Capt R D
Johnstone, Mrs T
Johnson, J G
Jhangir P Kambatta
King, Mons Joseph
Kannerather, F S
Kadir Baksh, Dr
Legart, Mrs E
Leao, Capt Am, de
Longley, J M
Lambert, F G
Montague, J D
Minto, J
Merk, Franz
Mirza Wajid Hoosein
Madge, D F
Morris, Mrs
Milloy, H
Montonlard, Mrs L F
Maclean, S
Molamed, Miss A
Nyse, G
Nand Singh
Otto, J E
O'Reilly, Bgdr Surg Col
Orr, George
Prince, Pirr, D Arenberg
Pandolfini, DGanto
Pottinger, Mrs
Pinchasik, Schieliro
Peterson, P
Peel, Sgt Maj R
Pelton, F
Ponies, Prof
Rou Sahib, C V S
Rosenblum, Marken
Robertson, C C
Rubberoht, Maril
Reiter, Rebecca
Rentiers, B
Pasenberg, M
Roper, Miss C
Robinson, C
Rocha, Pa da
Read, W H
Sandford, J R
Smith, Mrs J G
Sharp, H A
Swan, R L
Slginlaw, G D
Sakhawat Shekh
Stoffer, T
Stuart, Mrs M
Syed Hamzala
Sullivan, Harry
Sieberg, Mons, O H O
Spena, Reginald
Schoffering
Thomas, H H
Turner, C J
Telang, N B
Thornton, Lieut
Thomas, Mrs S S
Tate, Mrs
Vanghan, Mrs
Vaingartin, A
Vampall, Miss M A
Winckler, O J
Wilson, Lady Sarah
Wright, Barton
Whitley, E G
Wood, E S
Wells, Miss E F
Williams, Capt
Williams, W Kenneth
Willcox, H W
Williams, E H
White, Mrs
Wilson, John
Wilson, Gordon
Xavier, Mrs M
Xydias, Mons Th

As exchange goes rushing down the financial well, hastening towards the level at which silver lies at the bottom, the other bucket, compensation, must needs be mounting all the time with corresponding celerity observes the *Pioneer*. The process cannot be a pleasant one for the parties who are charged with the adjustment to watch. How different their position from that of the Secretary of State, who, without bothering about the matter at all, can abandon his minimum and then turn away to more weighty matters. While he waits "to see how it works," they have to meet the bill ; and the figure at which compensation will have to be taken at the end of the current quarter promises to be an appalling one. Of course, before long there will be a renewal of a cry that it is an iniquity to admit the officers of Government to this favour at the expense of the poor taxpayer—the poor taxpayer who is paying thirteen pence to Government for his salt, where he would formerly have had to pay twenty-four. But in reality the bigger the exchange compensation grows the more it is justified : for it becomes a matter not of alms but of necessity. There is what city men would recognise as a bullion point in the question which cannot be transgressed without producing consequences analogous to those which would present themselves under similar circumstances in the money market. Only in this case it is not metal that will flow away, but men. Let us take, for example, the average Collector on Rs. 1,800 a month : that once comfortable salary now represents less than £1,200 a year. But if the officer who holds it happens to have put in his service for pension he is entitled to £1,000 a year in his native land. Is to continue to enjoy the pleasures of an existence in India, the climate, the work, the official control, the attacks of the press, the chances of a wigging—all for something less than £200 a year? That is the question : and in most cases we should think there would be no doubt about the answer.

A NEW fashion in duelling has been set at Zalizeivka, near Zistomar, in Russia, by a schoolmaster and a lawyer. The pair having quarrelled about some trumpery matter, they arranged to fight a duel with whips. Soon after the engagement began, the schoolmaster succeeded in knocking his adversary's whip out of his hand, and then proceeded to hit him several smart strokes on the back. After that, honour was declared to be satisfied.

THE PANAMA CANAL AS IT IS.

THE question whether the canal—which is to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific—shall be made from Colon to Panama, or through Nicaragua, or in some other locality which has still to be selected, seems as far from receiving a definite answer (the "Engineer" says) as it was 50 years ago. In June, 1847, the subject was discussed at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, when the late Emperor of the French —then Prince Louis Napoleon—made a long and eloquent speech in favour of the Nicaragua project. Every argument used at that meeting may be heard daily by anyone crossing the Isthmus ; and, except that the trade of the Pacific Coast with Europe as immensely increased, and that the need of a canal is far greater now than it was then, no one seems to have found anything fresh to say for, or against, either project.

ONE-FOURTH FINISHED.

In favour of the Panama Canal it may be urged that about one-fourth of the excavation is finished. The best work has been done on the Atlantic side, where the contract was taken by the American Contracting and Dredging Company. It completed its section from Colon to Bujio, a distance of 15 miles, in 1888. Steam launches frequently traverse this part of the work ; and the officials of the company say that soundings which have been taken recently, show that there had been very little silting up. This is not the case on the Pacific slope. For the first few miles from the Boca the part excavated is filling up so rapidly, that it is easy to see that, even if the canal were finished, constant dredging would be necessary. Several large dredgers are aground, and will have to out their way out before they can be used elsewhere. The most costly part of the construction is the cutting at Culebra. In January, 1889, M. de Lesseps announced to the shareholders that the Council of Administration had come to the conclusion that locks were necessary, in order to diminish the quantity of rock to be excavated ; but we do not think that any responsible firm of contractors would undertake to construct these locks at the estimated price, unless they expected to make a large profit on the extras. But a difficulty, greater than any caused by the actual construction of the canal, is met with in the Chagres River. The bed of this stream crosses the line of the canal no less than twenty-seven times, and it seems to have been originally thought that this would faciliate the work. The French engineers would not believe what they were told of the Chagres floods, till the excavation had advanced so far, that they considered it impossible to take a completely new line of country. Possibly also they were guided in their location of the canal by a desire to keep near the Panama Railway, which brought them supplies, and kept them in touch with civilisation. The railway runs close to the river for more than half its length. At San Pablo, which is just half-way between Colon and Panama, the river, in June 1883, rose 44ft. in four hours, and this is no isolated example of a sudden flood. The longest bridge of the Panama Railway is over the Chagres ; on several occasions the water has risen in a few hours high enough to wet the bottom of the girders. When the company found that it must deal with the Chagres before it could finish the canal, it was decided that a dam should be built ; but the exact position and dimensions of this dam were not authoritatively settled, and work on it was never commenced.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

In some respects the construction of a canal from Greytown on the Atlantic, through lakes Nicaragua and Managua, to Brito on the Pacific, offers less difficulties than in the one from Colon to Panama. The summit of the divide is 151ft. above sea level, as against 330ft. at Culebra. The climate is slightly better, and hundreds of vessels could find safe anchorage of the lakes instead of being obliged to continue their voyage even if a "Norther" were blowing. But as four locks are projected on the Pacific side, and three on the Atlantic, the cost of this part of the construction would not be less than at Panama; the breakwaters and dredging at each end would come to about the same ; and without counting any dredging in lakes or river, forty miles of canal would have to be cut, while at Panama less than thirty are required to finish. Besides this, the course of the San Juan River is so serpentine, that little short of a new channel would be needed. But the chief trouble at Nicaragua would be political. The Government offer the company a strip of land ten miles wide on either side of the canal. This piece of land would presumably be neutral territory. But at present the borders of Lake Managua form a favourite fighting ground, whenver a revolution is in progress ; and if armed insurgents or Government troops were to be kept off this neutral zone, the Canal Company would require a small army to make its neutrality respected. Probably, also, the Nicaraguan Government would not agree to have their territory cut in two in this manner, and to be prevented from using the gunboat which they have on the lake. Till this point has been cleared up, the offer of land will be of little use to the Canal Company. Both projects present many difficulties. Numerous residents in Panama and other places on the Pacific coast, maintain that the whole subject has never been investigated by independent engineers. They say that on the Isthmus several alternative routes could be pointed out, all better than the one which has been adopted ; and with regard to Nicaragua, the fiures given, and the statements about the exact line to be followed, vary so much, that it is evident the promoters can only have made a rough survey, and that their estimates of cost can hardly be considered trustworthy.

PROSPECT FOR THE FUTURE.

Would it be to the advantage of the whole civilised world, and more particularly of England, France, and the United States, that the two oceans should be connected by a canal ? We do not think that anyone could give a negative reply to this question. Then let these three nations take the matter up, and each appoint one or more engineers to study the whole subject. Let these engineers, who would of course work together, be provided by their respective Governments with the means to engage a competent staff, not only to survey the lines of country proposed, but to make working drawings and accurate estimates of the work to be done on the line they select. Whether capitalists would be willing to find the money necessary to carry out the undertakings would, to a great extent, depend upon the engineers' report ; and whether financial help could be obtained from the Government of the nations most interested is rather out of the province of the "Engineer" to discuss. But it would be necessary that the Governments of Columbia and Nicaragua should be told that no payment must be demanded for the permission to make the canal ; and that the country in which it was located would have to content itself with the indirect benefits which it would receive both during and after construction. Neither would a new company be able to devote part of its capital to purchasing the rights of the holders of Panama shares. The concession will have lapsed before the engineers could make a report, and the only benefit the present shareholders can now expect to receive is, that when work is actively commenced in either country, they would be able to sell their plant at a tolerably good price. And this is no small matter ; miles of tip trucks, dozens of dredgers, hundreds of locomotives, and railway plant of every description ; fixed engines, barges, steamboats, &c., are to be seen at the company's depot at the Boca, or scattered all along the line. Most of these are still in good order ; the machinery is regularly cleaned and painted ; and the quantity is ample, even if both canals were to be put in hand simultaneously. No one can visit the Isthmus without seeing how recklessly the money was squandered. In the company's office, when the work was in full swing, 400 to 500 clerks were employed. The general manager, whose salary was £20,000 a year, was provided with servants, horses, and carriages at the expense of the company, as well as a mansion that a monarch might envy. All the principal members of his staff were also supplied with carriages, and roads were made simply to enable them to take country drives. The wages of skilled workmen and the salaries of competent employes must necessarily be much higher in Panama or Central America than in England or the United States. But if the construction of an inter-oceanic canal is recommenced, investors must be assured that there will be proper control and supervision, that they will only pay for work actually done, and that their money will neither be given to people who do not and cannot help on the work, nor be frittered away on objects which have no connection with the entrprise for which they have subscribed it.

MORE than one rabid dog has been taken during the last few days to the Lahore Veterinary College. These cases are probably the work of the mad dog that was killed about three weeks ago in Anarkalli ; and owners of dogs had better look after their animals just now.

Holloway's Pills are admirably adopted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine ; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is none so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of woman—youthful or aged, married or single—this great regulator and renovator of the secretive organs and the nervous system is an immediate cure. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females at all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating ; a few doses will speedily remove every species of irregularity in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the S C, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Capt W C Aslott, S C, Second-in-Comd, 1st Bo Infy (Grenadrs), for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the SC, the special ied period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieut L M Foster, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 28th Bo Infy (Pioneers), for one year.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made :—5th Bo Light Infy.—Colour Havaldar Shaikh Budhan to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Dharmaji, deceased.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 1st Jan 1894 :—26th Regt (Baluchistan) Bo Infy Havaldar Major Kamardin to be Jamadar (provisional) to complete establishment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the S C, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the da c of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut E Barnes, S C, offg Squadn Officer, 2nd Punj Cavy, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the S C, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Surgn-Major C B Maitland, Ind Medl Service, Medl Offr, 1st Bo Lancers, for one year.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col S O'B Bank, Ind Medl Service, Presidency Surgn, Second Dist, Bombay, is for seven months and seven days, and not as therein stated.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been allowed leave in India on medical certificate :—Condr A Lawson, M W Dept

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Gladstone (Atlas of the 'World') hears has just informed his friends that if a dissolution takes place during the present year (which he expects will be the case) it is his intention to stand again for Mid Lothian.

A contributor to the 'Speaker' says Mr. Gladstone continues to take a keen interest in public affairs. For the rest he spends his time in his usual occupations—reading and writing. His eyesight, happily, still permits both. Every night, too, he indulges in his favourite pastime—a game at backgammon. It is characteristic of the man that when playing he is just as much absorbed in his game as in the old days he used to be in the great game of politics.

An elder of a Hawick church when taking his turn at the door-plate the other Sunday had his attention momentarily distracted, and on resuming supervision, noticed a one-pound note in the plate, whereupon he started violently and exclaimed "Eh, damn! whae pit thot in?"

There is a woman in Sitka known as Princess Tom, who is very rich. She at one time had three husbands, but has become Christianized, and has discharged two. She is an extensive trader. Is known all over Alaska and wears upon her arm 30 gold bracelets, made out of twenty-dollar gold pieces.

If creature comforts count, the doctors who attended the recent International Medical Congress seem to have had a good time. For the luncheon given by the Municipality of Rome to the members the following comestibles were, the "Lancet" says, provided:—"6000 bottle and 300 flasks of wine, 300 kilos of glantine, 700 fowls, 300 kilos of fillet of beef, 24 lambs, 50 zamboni, 100 kilos of tongue, a pile of bread built up of 12,000 rolls, and 24 kilos of cake. The tea and coffee used weighed 80 kilos."

Miss Esther Williams, a bright Chicago belle (says an American newspaper), has devoted a good deal of time and talent to the study of the monkey language. While other Chicago society girls were studying French and German, Miss Williams was devoting her spare hours to the language of the chimpanzees and gorillas. She was among the first students on the Western prairies to appreciate the great value of the discovery made by Professor Garner that monkeys have speech. In the year which she has devoted to the subject she thinks that she has mastered the principles of the monkey language. Miss Williams has come from Chicago to New York with a phonograph to pursue her studies in the simian languages in Central Park.

When he is studiously moderate, Mr. John Morley is not, curiously enough, seen at his best. It is only when he "lets himself go," and delivers that which he would himself probably rather despise than otherwise as a platform oration, that he shows the House of Commons glimpses of the great emotional powers which he undoubtedly possesses. The business-like exposition of what is intended to look like a business scheme is hardly one of his gifts. The "suppositiones" are so entirely invisible that one forgets they are there, and the cinders over which he proceeds are very dull indeed. When they do blaze out—which happens on an average about once a Session—everyone is filled with surprise.

Apparently the Evicted Tenants' Bill has found one friend, and one only, on the Unionist side of the House. One does not need any further intimation to be sure that that friend is Mr. Leonard Courtney. A loyal Unionist to the backbone, he is yet never so happy as when he gets a chance of separating himself temporarily from his party; and, in a happier age, he would have played the part of Athanasius with a gusto greater than even that resolute saint could have known. Next to the pleasure of feeling himself the one wise man in his party for the time being, is that of being his party's candid friend. He is an indefatigable worker, and all his enthusiasms, which are many, are for subjects which other men find repulsively dull, such as Political Economy and Proportional Representation.

One of the most important speeches made in the House on the Tenants' Bill as that of Mr. Tim Harrington, who, in the name of the Parnellites, altogether reviled Mr. Morley's little Bill. He is not a man who cares to hold himself out to the public eye as the leader of the Parnellite party, but he is in actual fact quite as much responsible for its policy as Mr. John Redmond himself. Quite one of the ablest of Irish Nationalists, he is perhaps at his best as an election organiser, but he has ideas upon points of Parliamentary tactics which generally prove to be of the greatest value to his friends in the long run.

One of the results of the great Primrose Demonstration was the appearance of Primrose Dames in considerable numbers in the precincts of the House. After the meeting was over they naturally came down to Westminster to look at the Beaconsfield statue, and being in the neighbourhood, took the opportunity to visit Parliament afterwards. A good many members were wearing the primrose yesterday and altogether the Lobby was at times quite redolent of Lord Beaconsfield's favourite flower.

Another Speaker, besides Mr. Peel, is to receive in solemn levee the members of another Parliament than that which sits at St. Stephen's. The members, of the Kensington Parliament are going to entertain their Speaker, Mr. Lewis Emanuel, at dinner on May 10th at Frascati's. It is a more sociable way of doing things than that which prevails in what we believe it is the fashion in the "K.P." to describe as "another place," and the compliment is one which Mr. Emanuel thoroughly deserves. Mock Parliaments, quite as much as real ones, depend much upon their Speaker, and the duties of the office are no sinecure.

One of the most gratifying facts in connection with the marriage of the Princess Victoria Melita, writes a London correspondent) is the number of presents and good wishes which she has received from the English aristocracy. The young Princess has enjoyed a singular popularity in England. She has displayed all the characteristic qualities of an accomplished Englishwoman. She rides fearlessly, is fond of the open air, paints with graceful art, and is attached to her home. Her mother, perhaps, as was almost inevitable, has not exactly understood English life; but the Princess Victoria Melita was extremely popular at Plymouth, where the young officers found her a most accomplished partner. By the way, Mr Gladstone sent her a selection from his works, and Lord Rosebery a valuable present.

Miss Margot Tennant was to be followed to the altar yesterday by a bevy of bridesmaids, not the least interesting of whom (says the "Morning Leader") will be little Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr Gladstone's granddaughter. The other young ladies will be the Hon. Barbara Lister, Miss Gordon Duff, and Miss F. Tennant (the bride's nieces), Miss V. Asquith (the bridegroom's daughter,) Miss L. Wooding (the bridegroom's niece) Miss White, Miss Horner, and the Hon. M. Manners. Miss Tennant will be given away by her father, Sir Charles Tennant, and after the ceremony at St. Georges, Hanover Square, there will be a largely attended reception at 40 Grosvenor Square, whence the bride and bridegroom will leave for Wellspark, Frome, where the honeymoon will be spent.

The "Daily News" learns from the Florence correspondent of the "Mattino" that when Queen Victoria received Maestro Mascagni on the 6th ult. she said, to him as he entered, immediately, in good Italian "I am very fond of Italy and the Italians." Continuing the conversation, in French, Mascagni said that the Italians were very grateful for the visits Her Majesty paid to his country, and hoped they would be repeated for many years. Queen Victoria then sen for Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and begged Mascagni to play something on the Bechstein instrument that stood in the room. He played the intermezzo from the "Cavalleria Rusticana" and two pieces from his new opera Ratcliffe. The Queen rose from her seat and took a chair near the piano. She then asked Mascagni to sing, but he declined, saying he could not sing like Tosti, and was, besides, suffering from a cold. Her Majesty then reminded him of the representation of the "Cavalleria" at Windsor Castle, and added that she was delighted to be at Florence, and enchanted with the beauty of the scenery.

Sunday's "Weekly Sun" published the following from "One who Knows":—Mr. Gladstone's plans for the future form the subject of so much speculation inside as well as outside the walls of the House of Commons that the moment may not be inappropriate to indicate what they really are. The idea is cherished in certain quarters that the venerable statesman's withdrawal from the field is merely temporary, and there is even an expectation that he may again lead the party which drew so much inspiration from his genius. In point of fact, however, there is the smallest warrant for such a belief. To all intents and purposes Mr. Gladstone has disappeared from the political arena, though he has not bidden his final adieu to that House which has witnessed so many of his triumphs. He will return again not as has been erroneously stated, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is unfolding his Budget scheme, but probably some time later in the week. While Mr. Gladstone remains a member of the House he will obey the summons of the Whig with the same promptitude as the ordinary members. But despite the old man's instructions to Mr. Ellis that he is prepared to attend when required, it would be on a crucial occasion indeed that he would be called upon to be in his place. Unless there is an emergency Mr. Gladstone may not reappear in the House except on the days which I have indicated when he returns to shake some of his old friends and colleagues by the hand.

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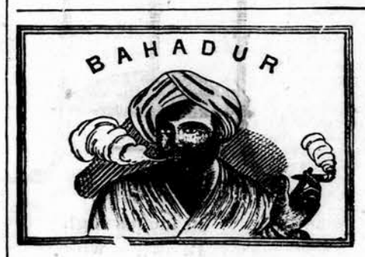

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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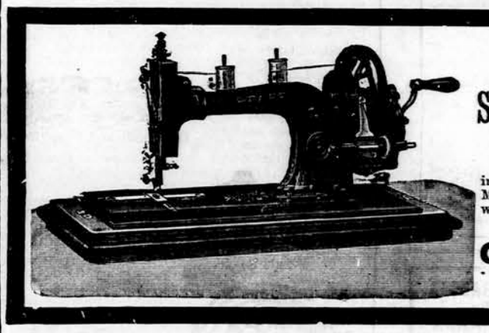

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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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Kettle Size ... 2/6 EACH.
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the Stomach

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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The LANCET says :—
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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

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INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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31 HIGHEST AWARDS, &c.

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Much admired by all who have seen them.

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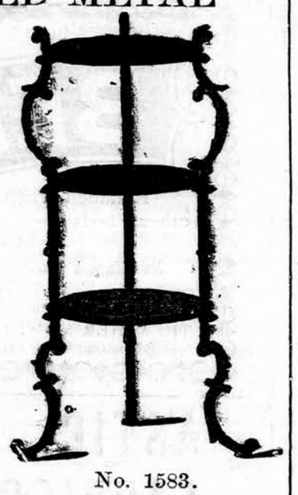

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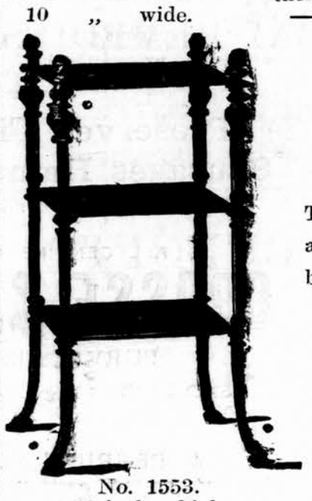

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Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.

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Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.

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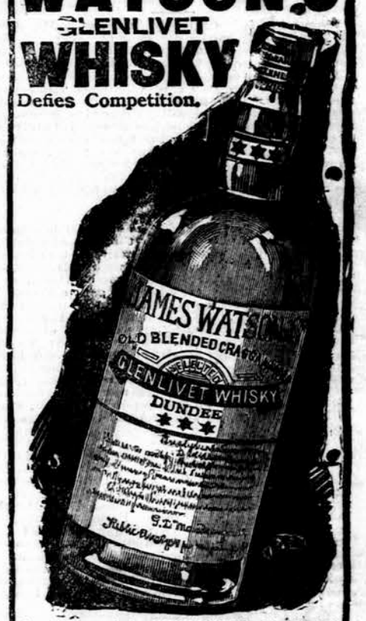

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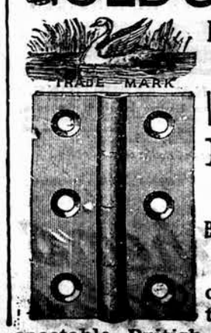

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